

SPAULDING

Ten Programs
for a Study Club on
Wisconsin History

Library Science
B. L. S.

1902

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TEN PROGRAMS FOR A STUDY CLUB ON WISCONSIN HISTORY

by

IDA MARY SPAULDING

THESIS FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

IN THE STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

in the

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

PRESENTED JUNE 1902.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

2 June

1902

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE THESIS PREPARED UNDER MY SUPERVISION BY

Ida May Spaulding

ENTITLED Ten programs for a study
club on Wisconsin History

IS APPROVED BY ME AS FULFILLING THIS PART OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE

OF Bachelor of Library Science

Katharine R. Sharp


HEAD OF DEPARTMENT OF Library Science

WISCONSIN HISTORY

Ten programs for a course in Wisconsin history for Women's study clubs.

People like to be informed upon the history of their own state especially when the history is so interesting and important as that of the state of Wisconsin. Realizing that little opportunity has been and is now being offered for study of this subject the next best method to present the subject to the people is through the Women's clubs. The plan here presented is a plan for the organization of a study club in the average Wisconsin town with an outlined course of study for such clubs intending to do serious work.

The first thing is, of course, to arouse interest in the subject. This may be done in many ways. If it were possible, it would be a good plan to have some prominent member of the Wisconsin State Historical society lecture upon the general subject, tell of the work of the society and show the great possibilities in such a course of study. Then when the women are all interested in the subject the club should be formed. As a suggestion to women forming such a club the following constitution is suggested. There are of course many articles that each club must decide upon for itself especially in the By-laws.



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Constitution

Article I.

The name of this organization shall be The Women's Study Club.

Article II.

The object of this club shall be to make a thorough and complete study of the history of the state of Wisconsin.

Article III.

1. The membership shall be limited to _____
2. Members shall be elected by ballot at any regular meeting by a three-fourths vote of all members.

Article IV.

1. The officers shall be President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer.
2. The officers shall be elected at the first meeting to serve for one year or until three successors shall be elected.
3. The duties of these officers shall be such as usually devolve upon such officers.

Article V.

1. The club shall hold monthly meetings on _____ of the month.
2. _____ shall constitute a quorum to transact business.

Article VI.

1. This constitution may be amended or altered at any regular meeting of the club, provided one week's notice of the proposed amendment or alteration is given.
2. A three-fourths vote of the members shall be necessary for the adoption of this constitution.

By-Laws.

1. The annual dues shall be _____ payable before December 1st.
2. The President shall appoint a critic for each meeting.
3. All questions not otherwise provided for shall be settled according to Robert's Rules for Order.

When the club is finally organized, they are ready to begin the course of study. During July and August very little work will be done so but ten programs have been prepared. The meeting in August can be used for organization and general discussion if so desired, and in July at the close of the course for a social reunion.

Each member will need some book to serve as a text in the study. For this purpose the best book is the one by Reuben G. Thwaites, The story of Wisconsin, issued in the Story of the States series by Lathrop, Boston, 1899 costing \$1.25. This book is authoritative and interesting and contains valuable chronological outline and index. If a shorter work is desired The Stories of the Badger State, by the same author issued by the American Book Company 1900 price 60¢, gives a good account in a more condensed form. In the outlines following, references will be made to each of these books and the reading of one of them will be required by each member of the club each time that each may understand the general subjects and understand the papers as presented on the special subjects.

All the references given are good and have a bearing on the

PERIODICALS WANTED.



Recent Periodicals for Traveling Libraries.

Old Numbers for Free Public Libraries.

The Forum, Youth's Companions,
St. Nicholas, Century, Scribner's,
The Harper Publications, McClure's,
Cosmopolitan, Ladies' Home Journal,
Ueber Land und Meer, Gartenlaube,
Nursery, Popular Science Monthly,
and other magazines, illustrated periodicals, and good
books as well.

Wisconsin Free Library Commission.

Office:—State Capitol, Madison, Wis.

EX-OFFICIO.

CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS,
President University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

LORENZO D. HARVEY,
State Superintendent, Madison, Wis.

REUBEN GOLD THWAITES,
Secretary State Historical Society, Madison, Wis.

APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

JAMES H. STOUT, Menomonie, Wis.

MRS. CHAS. S. MORRIS, Berlin, Wis.

OFFICERS.

JAMES H. STOUT, Chairman, Menomonie, Wis.

FRANK A. HUTCHINS, Secretary, Madison, Wis.

MISS L. E. STEARNS, Library Organizer, Milwaukee, Wis.

MISS CORNELIA MARVIN, Library Instructor, Madison, Wis.

MADISON, Wis., April, 1900.

The Wisconsin Free Library Commission has received and distributed many thousands of periodicals during the past three years and has urgent calls for thousands more. The *Youth's Companions*, the *Harper's* and *Century's*, the *Ladies' Home Journal*, *St. Nicholas*, the *Gartenlaube* and other periodicals are read with delight in the homes about the traveling library stations in Northern and Central Wisconsin. One earnest woman who had charge of a traveling library in an isolated community in Chippewa county wrote: "The books of the traveling library are constantly out and are doing a great deal of good. One family which had never had any books in the house except school books have taken eight books in the past two months, but in many families where the people work hard all day the magazines and picture papers are more liked than the books. The bound volumes of the *Youth's Companions* are taken by the teacher and read in the school, and by the boys and girls till they are all worn out. I can't tell you how they like them and how much good they do."

A tired mother who can only read when the children have been put in bed, wants a bright short story, or an illustrated description of city life, or some account of woman's work in the great world, which can be read in a half hour, rather than a book. The grandfather or grandmother in the home of a German farmer finds unalloyed pleasure in a "*Gartenlaube*," when a library book would give scant comfort. Even the children get information and pleasure from the pictures of *McClure's* and *Harper's*, and the teacher takes the magazines and illustrated papers after they have been read, to cut out the pictures to give something of cheer to a dingy schoolroom.

If the boys and girls and the men and women of southern Wisconsin could only follow some of their gifts and talk with the people who receive them, they would not waste, or store in darkness, their entertaining and instructive periodicals, but would send them to brighten and bless the homes of the less

fortunate. In many a home where the children have only school books, the pictures and short stories of the children's periodicals sent with the traveling libraries give the first realization of the fact that reading may be a pleasure. The *Youth's Companions* are often a "bridge" from the school books to the volumes of the school and traveling libraries. Can you not pack one or more boxes of such periodicals and send them to the Commission at Madison? You need not prepay freight.

OLD NUMBERS.

While the patrons of the traveling libraries wish periodicals of the past few years there are many free public libraries in villages that are trying to make sets of the standard magazines to help the study clubs and high school debating societies. The volumes of the *Forum* are a perfect treasure-house for the boys of a village debating society who are struggling with perplexing social and political problems. Volumes of the *Harper's* and of the *Century* supplement the meager resources of a small library and help to keep alive the interest in a travel or history class. The pupils in every grade of the school find old volumes of the *St. Nicholas* invaluable for supplementary study. The Commission has a "clearing-house" in connection with its office in Madison where old magazines are sorted and exchanges made with libraries that are completing sets. *Pool's Index to Periodicals* makes all this literature of great value to students. Many an old attic in Southern and Central Wisconsin has material which is now little better than rubbish which could be made treasures by struggling libraries. Can you not help to gather this material and ship it to the Commission? The scattering early numbers of magazines when collected and bound make valuable volumes.

The Commission is in constant communication with earnest and unselfish people who can use not only periodicals but good books to the best advantage. Money for traveling libraries is also sorely needed as applications for such libraries are constantly refused because the Commission has not libraries enough to meet one-fourth of the calls.

WISCONSIN FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION.

CLEARING HOUSE FOR PERIODICALS.

In the hope of helping the libraries of the state to build up reference collections of magazines, the Commission has established a clearing house for periodicals. It is the purpose of the clearing house to supply volumes or parts of volumes needed by libraries to complete sets. In return the libraries are expected to send all duplicates to the clearing house, that other libraries may be likewise benefitted.

HOW TO BENEFIT BY IT.

In making a list, the librarian should designate with accuracy the magazines wanted. It is well to give not only volume and number, but also date of publication. In case of complete volumes, the dates covered should be indicated, of single numbers, the several dates; for example, *Century*, v. 40, May-Oct., 1890. *Century*, v. 41, no. 3, Jan., 1891. Exchanges will be made by freight unless otherwise ordered, the Commission paying for transportation of all material received, and sending to libraries freight unpaid.

VALUE OF PERIODICALS.

The clearing house will be especially helpful to the small libraries not able to afford expensive reference books. For little more than the expense of binding, libraries may acquire invaluable material for reference work. If a library cannot afford to bind, the magazines may still be made very convenient for use by tying them neatly into volumes, arranged by volume and number, not by year and month. The *St. Nicholas*, *Harper's round table*, and *Youth's companion* will be found invaluable in work for the schools, the *Forum* and *North American review* for the high school debating societies, the *Century* and *Harper's monthly* for travel, history, art and literature clubs.

COLLECTING PERIODICALS.

A systematic collecting of periodicals should be made in every town. Librarians will find that a great amount of material will be discovered by advertising the needs of their libraries through the newspapers, the women's clubs, and the young people of the high school. The house-cleaning season is an especially good time to make an appeal. Advertise in the paper that on a certain day collectors will call at every door for contributions of periodicals. It will be easy to find a boy with a cart glad to give his services to the library for the day.

VALUE OF INDEXES.

As working aids the periodicals would be practically worthless but for the indexes. They not only open up material not to be found in other sources, but much that is available elsewhere, is presented in the magazine in a condensed, brief form convenient for ordinary uses.

The indexes save duplication of many books indispensable to the library, first published in magazines—such as Nicolay and Hay's *Life of Lincoln*, Wheeler's *Alexander, the Great*—and a long list that might be mentioned.

INDEXES.

- Poole, W. F. and Fletcher, W. I. Index to periodicals. 1892-1882. Ed. 3. Houghton. \$16 00
- 1st supplement, from Jan. 1. 1882 to Jan. 1, 1887. Houghton. \$8 00
- 2d supplement, from Jan. 1. 1887 to Jan. 1, 1892. Houghton. \$8 00
- 3d supplement, from Jan. 1. 1892 to Jan. 1, 1897. Houghton. \$10 00
- Poole indexes all the leading magazines, arranged alphabetically by subject.*
- Annual literary index, 1897, '98, '99. Publisher's weekly, each. \$3 50
- Supplement to Poole. Arranged by subject and author. Contains index to important books of the year, also very valuable bibliographies.*
- Cumulative index to periodicals. 1896—date. Helman-Taylor Co., each, \$5 00
- Is now published monthly and enumerates quarterly. Small libraries may procure back numbers of the Cumulative from the larger libraries, and will find them most useful.*

SPECIAL INDEXES.

Special indexes of magazines are noted under the list of magazines. It is advisable to put money into the general indexes to all magazines rather than in indexes to special ones.

Brookings, W. D. and Ringwalt, R. C. Briefs for debate.
Longmans. \$1 25

Contains outlines of many popular questions for debate, with list of best references on both affirmative and negative sides.

Griswold, W. M. Index to St. Nicholas v. 1-21. W. M. Griswold estate, 25 Craigie street, Cambridge, Mass. \$ 25

Matson, Henry. References for literary workers. McClurg. \$2 50

Contains reference lists on wide range of subjects, popular in club and high school work.

Sargent, J. S. Reading for the young and Supplement.
Library Bureau. \$1 50

Indexes St. Nicholas, Harper's round table and Youth's companion up to 1895.

Scientific American supplement. Index to valuable papers, 1898.
Munn & Co., 361 Broadway, New York. No charge.

Tollman, W. H. and Hull, W. I. Hand book of sociological information. N. Y. League for social service. 427 West 57th St., New York City. No charge.

MOST IMPORTANT MAGAZINES.

The asterisk indicates the periodicals most useful to the smaller libraries. Date is given of first number of first volume. All are indexed in both Poole and the Cumulative, except *Harper's round table*, *Outing*, *St. Nicholas*, *Scientific American* and *Youth's companion*. The *Outing* is indexed in Poole from v. 10, 1887 to date. The *Scientific American* supplement is indexed in the Cumulative.

Arena. Dec., 1889.

Atlantic monthly. Nov., 1857.

——— Index, v. 1-62. 1889.

*Century illustrated monthly magazine. Nov., 1881.

Continuation of Scribner's monthly, v. 23-date.

Cosmopolitan. March, 1886.

*Forum. March, 1886.

*Harper's new monthly magazine, June, 1850.

——— Index, v. 1-85. 1893.

*Harper's round table. Apr., 1895-Oct., 1899.

Continuation of Harper's young people (1879-95).

Living Age. Apr., 1844.

Called Littell's living age until Jan., 1897. Indicate on list the volume number, and the whole number given at top of cover.

*McClure's magazine. June, 1893.

Nation. July, 1865.

——— Index, v. 1-40, 1885.

New England magazine. Jan., 1886.

Continuation of Bay state monthly (1884-86). v. 4-date.

Nineteenth century. March, 1877.

*North American review. May, 1815.

——— Index, v. 1-131, 1880.

Outing. Apr., 1886.

Continuation of Wheelman (1883-86) v. 6-date.

Indexed in Poole from v. 10, 1887-date.

Outlook. July, 1893.

Continuation of Christian union (1870-93), v. 48-date.

*Popular science monthly. May, 1878.

——— Index, v. 1-40, 1893.

Review of Reviews (American edition). Jan., 1890.

*St. Nicholas. Nov., 1873.

Griswold Index to St. Nicholas, v. 1-21. 1896.

Scientific American. Sept., 1845.

——— Supplement, Jan., 1876.

——— ——— Index to valuable papers. 1898.

*Scribner's magazine. Jan., 1887.

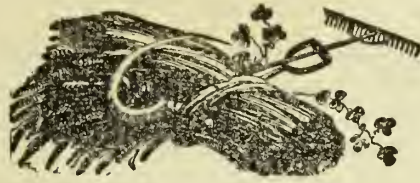
*Scribner's monthly. Nov., 1870-Oct., 1881.

Continued by Century from v. 23-date.

*Youth's companion. 1827.

subject under which they appear, but as all material can not be used or may not be available the best references are marked with an asterisk (*). With each program there is also given a list of supplementary reading including general articles of interest on the subject biography, poetry and fiction. Wisconsin, although a rich field for literary people in furnishing plots for stories, has been used but little for that purpose so in many cases it was impossible to find books bearing directly upon Wisconsin, and in many cases books which show a certain phase of life common to the entire "New West" have been chosen as applicable to Wisconsin. Books by Wisconsin authors have been chosen in so far as possible.

In a town possessing a library this course of study can be carried on much more easily than in a place where there is none. However, the majority of libraries will not contain all of the material mentioned, but this need not hinder the project as there is a means of obtaining material available to all. The State Historical library at Madison, Wisconsin, contains a complete collection of all material on and in any way related to the state history, and will gladly send any books desired for use in any part of the state or adjoining state if they are desired. Many of the larger libraries in the cities of Wisconsin have systems for loaning books to the smaller libraries, and many of them have good collections on Wisconsin history. The Wisconsin Free Library Commission has established a clearing house for periodicals at Madison, which may be of some value in obtaining material. There has lately been started in Beloit, Wisconsin, the "Gleaners



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The Gleaners Library is made up of gleanings from periodicals and books of reference. Most of the leading magazines, many of the best weekly periodicals, the newspapers, the Encyclopædia Britannica, Harper's Cyclopædia of U. S. History, the Century Book of Names, and many other sources have yielded their rich fruits to the Gleaners' shears.

Our subscription list contains over 100 periodicals for 1902, including all of the 56 magazines indexed in the Cumulative Index and the 20 in the Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature. We have cut up 30 years of the leading English and American Art Journals and have 10 Art magazines on our subscription list. We probably have as much material on each of the following subjects: Civics, Economics, Education, Religion, Science, Applied Arts, History, Biography, Travel, and Literature, including book reviews. Complete sets of the best magazines will be put into the Library as soon as practicable. As it is a reference and not a reading library, we have no fiction. We have a large number of the smaller pictures well suited for illustration.

FORM.

All the material sent out from the Gleaners Library is in a form easily handled. Every piece is convenient for individual study, and for class or club work may either be passed from hand to hand or exhibited before the class. All the valuable long magazine articles are cut out and bound into manila covered pamphlets. There are now over 9000 of these pamphlets, many mounted clippings and many more unmounted clippings in this library. Our purpose is to have 25000 such pamphlets and a corresponding number of clippings ready for use when schools and study clubs begin their year's work next September.

USE.

It is believed that pupils, teachers, authors, lecturers, members of literary or debating societies, and members of women's clubs, in fact, any one who wishes to acquaint himself with a subject, to write a paper, or to prepare for a debate, will find the Gleaners Library a friend in need.

Some excellent periodical literature is not indexed in either Poole or the Cumulative Index. So we offer something to those who have access to great libraries, but we offer more to that large number who are now practically shut off from all library advantages.

HOW OBTAINED.

Persons who are to prepare papers or to talk upon particular subjects at a future date may order material which will be reserved and sent when wanted. Orders for material needed at once will be filled promptly.

Those wanting material should be definite, telling on what phases of their subjects they wish to obtain material, what portraits and illustrations they want, what questions they desire to have answered, whether they want popular or scientific treatises, a full or a condensed statement, a general treatment of all related themes, or a special treatment of a few closely connected themes; whether everything pertaining to a subject is wanted, or as little as possible to answer particular questions. Be careful to name the books and periodicals to which you have access, if you do not wish for duplicates of such material.

COST.

The clippings, pictures, and pamphlets will be supplied at from $\frac{1}{2}$ cent to 10 cents each for two weeks or more. Most of the periodical pamphlets rent at five cents each, but a few articles from very expensive magazines and art journals rent at 10 cents apiece. Money for two weeks' rent must always be paid in advance. Coin, postage stamps, money orders, or

drafts will be accepted. Five cents for postage will be deducted from the amount sent with each order, and all return postage must be paid by the borrower.

Money sent for material that is not in the library and can not be obtained as soon as needed, will be promptly refunded.

TIME.

The length of time that material may be kept depends upon the amount ordered. For 25 cents worth or less, the time is not over two weeks without extra cost. Over 25 cents and not over 50 cents worth of material sent at one time to one address may be kept three weeks without extra charge. Over 50 cents but not over one dollar's worth of material may be kept one month. Over one dollar's worth may be kept six weeks without extra charge.

If the borrower prefers, the time of keeping the material need not be consecutive, provided that the borrower pays all postage. The reading material may be sent for one week then returned and resent for the remaining part at any time indicated.

Reference lists upon almost any subject will be furnished at reasonable rates.

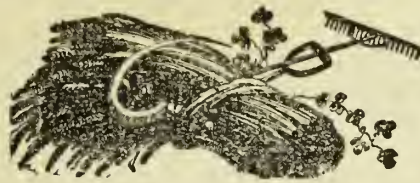
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PHEBE SWAN, Librarian,

Beloit, Wis., April 15, 1902.

Library" that will be a valuable place to seek for references on Wisconsin history. The leading periodicals have cut and clippings mounted, and such material will sent for a small rental to any one wishing such material. The Librarian, Miss Phebe Swan, reports that the library contains some very good material on Wisconsin history.

Outline to be followed in the course of study.

Wisconsin.

1.

In the beginning.

1. General view of Wisconsin.
2. Natural resources
3. Pre-historic period
 1. In general
 2. Mound builder)
 3. Indians) (Relation between
 4. Pre-historic relics and antiquities
4. Geography and geology.

2.

Period of discovery and exploration. 1634-1765.

1. Discovery by Nicabet.
2. Jesuit Missionaries
 1. Missionaries in the northwest
 2. Allouez
 3. Marquette and Joliet

3. Furtrading

1. Raddison
2. Groseilliers

3.

French colonization 1775-1760.

1. Explorations by the French

1. La Salle

2. Early French forts

Green Bay

Prairie du ~~Chien~~

Chickamaugan

Portage

Milwaukee

Fond du ~~Lac~~

Winnebago.

3. Fur trade

4. Trouble with the Indians

1. Fox and Indian war.

4.

English colonization 1760-1784.

1. Pontiac's conspiracy

2. Captain Carver and Carver's grant

3. Revolutionary war

1. Quebec act 1774

2. George Roger's Clark's expedition

4. Under British rule.

5.

Northwest Territory 1784-1833.

1. Ordinance of 1787
2. Early life in the territory
3. Free trade
4. Indians
 1. General study
 2. Tribes
 - Winnebago
 - Chippewa
 - Menominee
 - Sioux
 3. Manners and customs
 4. Black Hawk War
 5. Winnebago War
5. War of 1821
 - Effect on Wisconsin
6. Lead mining
 - Results - Western immigration.

6.

Pioneer days 1833-1848

1. Territorial organization
 1. Judiciary
 2. Finance
 3. Army life
 4. Census
 5. Surveying
 6. Roads

2. Boundary dispute
3. Life in pioneer days
4. Eleazer Williams and the New York Indians
5. Foreign element in Wisconsin

Germans

Swiss

Belgians

Cornish

French

Icelanders

Norwegians

Polanders

Puritans

American stock

6. ~~Foulerian~~ and Mormanism in Wisconsin

7.

Wisconsin as a state 1848-1861

Admission 1848.

1. Government

1. Constitution
2. State governors
3. State sovereignty
4. Elective franchise

2. Transportation

1. Railroads
2. Lakes
3. River improvements
 1. Fox river
 2. Milwaukee and Red River.

8.

Period of the Civil War.

1. Wisconsin before the war
2. Wisconsin in the war
 1. Good work of her troops
 2. Loss
3. Old Abe
4. The Slavery question in Wisconsin

9.

Wisconsin in Modern Times 1865 - date

1. Natural advantages
2. Wisconsin disasters
 1. Fire
 2. Tornado
3. Education
4. Modern movements

(Wisconsin library commission
) State historical society
(Literary work

10.

Political and economic history.

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3. Economic history
 1. Banks
 2. Taxation
 3. Riots.

Perhaps a list of the general histories of Wisconsin will be valuable.

Lapham, I. A.

Wisconsin 1844 (now out of print)

Milwaukee Hopkins

Legler, H. E.

Leading events in Wisconsin history (illustrated)

Milwaukee, Wisconsin Sentinel Company 1898. \$1.25

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McLeod, Donald

History of Wisconsin from its first discovery to the present period, Buffalo, Steele 1846. (now out of print)

good scientific treatment up to 1840.

Smith, W. R.

History of Wisconsin in three parts

1. Historical
2. Documentary
3. Descriptive

Madison, Published by state. 1854

v.1 & 3 only are now issued.

Strong, M. M.

History of the Territory of Wisconsin

Madison, Democrat Printing Company 1885. \$2.50

Very good account of Wisconsin Territory.

Thwaites, R. G.

Story of Wisconsin (illustrated)

Boston, Lathrop 1899. \$1.25

best authoritative account.

_____ Stories of the Badger state (illustrated)

New York American Book Company^c 1900. \$.60

good authoritative condensed account

Turner, L. J. & J. M.

Handbook of Wisconsin; its history and geography ...

(illustrated) Burlington Wisconsin 1898

Tuttle, C. R.

History of Wisconsin (illustrated)

Boston, Russell 1875.

Good general accounts will also be found as follows:

Wisconsin Blue book for 1899 contains several valuable historical articles 17-20, 115-29 . These articles are given in outline form.

The encyclopedias also contain good general accounts see -

Britannica encyclopedia 24: 649-52.

American encyclopedia 16: 496-502.

Johnson's encyclopedia 8: 806-9.

LaFned's History for ready reference

V. 5 see Wisconsin.

By far the most valuable material is contained in the Collections and Proceedings published by the Wisconsin State Historical Society. Many of these references have been included. For a full analysis of these papers see their bulletin of information

No.11. - A selected list of printed material relating to the history of Wisconsin December 1899.

For a book plate for a woman's club of Wisconsin, see Independent 12 December 1899, 53: 2935.

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In the beginning.

1. General view of Wisconsin

1. Early history and condition of Wisconsin (see Wisconsin state historical society - Collections 2: 72-97)

2. Roosevelt, Theodore

(The) Northwest in the Nation (see Wisconsin state historical society - Publications 1891-94 24 January 1893.)

- * 3. Turner, F. J.

(The) West as a field for historical study (see Wisconsin state historical society - Proceedings of 44th annual meeting, 10 December 1896 p 107-13.)

- * 4. Vilas, W. F.

(The) State of Wisconsin (see Harper's Monthly Magazine, April 1891, 82: 677-96)

2. Natural resources of Wisconsin

1. Edwards, T. C.

Progress condition and prospects of Wisconsin (see
Wisconsin state historical society - Collections
3: 495-502.)

* 2. Gregory, John

Industrial resources of Wisconsin

Milwaukee, 1855 329 p

3. Henry W. A.

Northern Wisconsin; a handbook for
homeseekers (illustrated) 192 p
Madison Democrat Printing Company 1896.

4. O'Neill, James

Future of northern Wisconsin (see
Wisconsin state historical society - Proceedings
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* 5. Ritcher, J. S.

Wisconsin, its resources with Lake Superior
its commerce and irrigation - maps - Philadelphia
Deslowe 1857

* 6. Stanton, F. B.

Lead region of Wisconsin (see
Wisconsin academy of sciences, arts and
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3. Pre-historic period

1. General view of the subject

Thwaites' Story of Wisconsin p 11-19

* 2. Lapham, I. A.

Antiquities of Wisconsin (see

Smithsonian contributions to knowledge 1855

7:1-95.)

3. Isle of Wisconsin, (see Legler p 11-13.)

* 4. Butler, J. D.

Pre-historic Wisconsin (see

Wisconsin state historical society - Collections

7: 80-101.)

(see

Wisconsin state historical society - Publications

1850-79 18th February 1876.

5. Terry, F. F.

Aborigines of the northwest (see

Parkman Club - Publications 1896. p 61-72.)

2. Mound builders

Thwaites' - Stories of the Badger state p 7-13

Legler p 14-17

McLeod V. 3: 236-65

Smith V. 3: 236-65

1. Bunsen Alfred

Ancient mounds or tunnels (see

Wisconsin state historical society - Collections

3: 178-84.)

2. Gale, George

Upper Mississippi - Chicago, Clark 1867

p 11-40

3. Lapham, I. A.

On the man-shaped mounds of Wisconsin (see
Wisconsin state historical society - Collections
4: 365-8.)

4. Peet, S. D.

Ancient villages among emblematic mounds (see
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letters - Transactions - 1881-3, 6: 154-76.)

5. _____ Emblematic mounds (see

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6. _____ (see

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7. _____ Clan centres and clan habitat of
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* 8. Thomas, Cyrus

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1890-1, p 47-98.)

3. Indians

Thwaites'- Stories of the Badger state ch 2.

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p 41-319.

* 2. Wentworth T. P.

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Ashland, Bowron 1892

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Antiquities of Wisconsin (see

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3: 185-93.)

2. Brown, Edward

Pictured cave of La Crosse Valley (see

Wisconsin state historical society - Collections

8: 174-87.)

* 3. Burton, J. D.

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Wisconsin state historical society - Proceedings

of 41st annual meeting, 1893 p 70-8.)

4. _____ Early historic relics of northwest (see
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9: 95-125.)

5. Houghton, Jacob

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Wisconsin state historical society - Collections
8: 140-51.)

- * 6. Slafter, E. F.

Pre-historic copper implements (see
Wisconsin state historical society - Collections
8: 152-73.)

7. Legler p 18-21

8. McLeod p 16-21

4. Geography and Geology

1. McLeod p 130-41

2. Smith ch. 1 p 49-60

3. Buckley

Clays and clay industries (see
Wisconsin university-Bulletin No. 7 pt.1
Economic series No. 4 (illustrated) 1901

4. Thwaites, R. G.

New historic waterways new ed. Chicago
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Geologic and pre-historic Wisconsin 1893 (see
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For more technical and scientific material (see Wisconsin
Geologic Survey - Annual report, 1853 - date.)

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Period of discovery and exploration 1834-1765

Thwaites - Story of Wisconsin p 19-88

_____ Stories of the Badger state p 24-69

Legler p 41-88

Strong p 23-32

1. Discovery by Nicolet

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Early history of Fox river valley, Oshkosh,
Times Publishing Company, 1900 \$1.25 ch. 2

2. Butterfield, C. W.

History of the discovery of the northwest
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Jean Nicolet (see
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4. Sulte, Benjamin

Notes on Jean Nicolet (see
Wisconsin state historical socceity - Collections
8: 118-94.)

2. Jesuit Missionaries

Smith V. 3 p 9-112

1. Butler, J. D.

Father Samuel Mazzachelli (see
 Wisconsin state historical society - Collections
 14: 155-205.)

2. Jesuit missionaries in the northwest (see
 Wisconsin state historical society - Collections
 3: 89-124.)

3. Messer, Rev. S. G.

Early Jesuit missions in Fox river valley (see
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 8: 99-206.)

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2. Westphalian Medal

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 7: 102-10.

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Early history of the Fox river valley p 22-62.

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____ Allouez and his relation of LaSalle (see
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3. Fur trading Early history of the Fox river valley p 63-97

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Early history of the Fox river valley p 98-110

1. Radisson and Groseilliers

* 1. Campbell, H. C.

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1: 226-37.)

2. _____ Parkman Club - Publications 1896 p 17-35.

3. _____ Radisson's journal and its value to history (see
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* 4. 384 voyages of Radisson (see
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Sutherland, James

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French Colonization 1675-1760

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History of Wisconsin under the dominion of France

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Legler p 89-133

1. Explorations by the French

1. LaSalle

Thwaites' Story of Wisconsin p 63-9

1. Biography of LaSalle (see

Nineteenth Century 30: 361-79)

2. Parkman, Francis

Cavelier de la Salle (see

No. American Review November 1877, 125: 427-38.)

2. Henry de Tonty

Parkman Club - Publications 1896 p 37-57

3. Nicholas Perrot

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March p 72-92.

Drake S. A.

Making of the great west p 75-9, 85-92, 93-117

2. Early French forts

Strong p 86-106

1. Green Bay

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Green Bay for 200 years 1639-1839

December 1879

2. Evans W. L.

Military history of Green Bay (see

Wisconsin state historical society - Proceedings
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3. Matteson, C. E.

Early settlers and settlements -Green Bay

1634-1830 (see

Matteson^{J.E.} History of Wisconsin April p 149-54

4. Neville, E. H. and others

Historic Green Bay 1634-1840

Green Bay, The Authors 1893

(Now out of print)

5. Old Green Bay

49 p (illustrated) New York

Cheltenham press 1899.

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Matteson^{SE} - History of Wisconsin April p 155-61

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3. Chickamaugun, Portage, Milwaukee,

Fond du Lac (see

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3. Fur Trade

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Early history of northern Wisconsin (see

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4: 179-221.)

2. Martin D.B.

Fox river valley in the days of the fur trade

(see Wisconsin state historical society - Proceedings

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3. Turner, F. J.

Character and influence of fur trade in Wisconsin (see
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 1882-90, p 98)

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2. Gary, George

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3. Canadian documents (see

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 5:64-108.)

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 Matteson, history of Wisconsin March p 93-112.)

6. Shea, J. G.

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13:426-40.)

Parkman, Francis

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Perrot, Nicholas

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Life of Tecumseh 235 p

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p 165-207

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p 207-11

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Wisconsin University-Bulletin

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Old Northwest p 141-46

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p 98-104

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1. Matteson, J. E.

History of Wisconsin April p 129-147

2. Gary, George

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p 221-30

3. Doty, J. D.

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5. Kingston, J. T.

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* 1. Atwater, Caleb

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p 296 Columbus 1850

* 2. Lapham, I. A., Blossom, Levi, and Dousman, G. G.

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3. Haskin, R. W.

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5: 123-53.)

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37 p 1873

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3. Grignon, Augustin

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1:64-8 .)

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For loss see

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Hand Book

OF _____

*Wisconsin
Free Library
Commission*

*Fourth Edition
1899*

OFFICE
CAPITOL BUILDING
MADISON, WIS.

WISCONSIN FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION.

OFFICE:
MADISON, WIS.

EX-OFFICIO:

CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS,
President University of Wisconsin,
MADISON, WIS.

LORENZO D. HARVEY,
State Superintendent,
MADISON, WIS.

REUBEN GOLD THWAITES,
Secretary State Historical Society,
MADISON, WIS.

APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR:

JAMES H. STOUT,
MENOMONIE, WIS.

MRS. CHAS. S. MORRIS,
BERLIN, WIS.

OFFICERS:

JAMES H. STOUT, Chairman,
MENOMONIE, WIS.

FRANK A. HUTCHINS, Secretary,
MADISON, WIS.

MISS L. E. STEARNS, Library Organizer,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

MISS CORNELIA MARVIN, Library Instructor,
MADISON, WIS.

To secure prompt attention all correspondence relating to the work of the commission should be addressed to the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, Madison, Wis.

WISCONSIN LIBRARY LAWS.

FREE LIBRARY LAW.

Wisconsin Statutes of 1898.

HOW ESTABLISHED.—Section 931, as amended by chapter 89 of the laws of 1899. The common council of every city of the second, third or fourth classes, and the board of trustees of every village, and the board of every town containing over one thousand inhabitants may establish, equip and maintain a public library and reading room, or maintain and support any public library and reading room already established therein, and may annually levy and cause to be collected as other general taxes are collected, a tax upon the taxable property of such city, village or town to provide a library fund, which fund shall be kept by the treasurer separate from other money of the city, village or town to be used exclusively to maintain such library and reading room, provided, that in lieu of supporting and maintaining such a public library and reading room the common council of every city of the classes named, having a board of education, may, when deemed best for the interests of the city, levy such tax and authorize the board of education of such city to apply and expend the same in aid of the maintenance of any secular or non-sectarian public library and reading room free to all inhabitants of such city, already established and maintained therein by any society, association or corporation, and the city treasurer shall pay on the order of such board of education to such society, association or corporation, the money so raised for such aid out of such library tax fund.

DIRECTORS, HOW APPOINTED — VACANCIES.—Section 932. For the government of such library and reading room, there shall be a board of nine directors, appointed by the mayor of such city, the president of such village or the chairman of such town, with the approval of the respective common council, village or town board, from among the citizens thereof; and not more than one member of the council, or village or town board shall at any one time be such director. Such directors shall hold their office for three years from the first day of July, in the year of appointment, and until their successors are appointed; but upon their first appointment they shall divide themselves, at their first meeting, by lot into three classes, one-third for one year, one-third for two years, and one-third for three years, and their terms shall expire accordingly. All vacancies shall be immediately reported by the directors to the proper council, town or village board, and be filled by

appointment in like manner, and if in an unexpired term, for the residue of the term only. No compensation whatever shall be paid or allowed any director; provided, that in any city or village which has established or may establish a free library under the provisions of section 931, the city superintendent of schools or the principal of schools shall be ex-officio a member of the board of directors of such library.

Section 933. Said directors shall immediately after their appointment, meet and organize, by the election of one of their number president, and by the election of such other officers as they may deem necessary. They shall make and adopt such by-laws, rules and regulations for their own guidance and for the government of the library and reading room as may be expedient, not inconsistent with this chapter. They shall have the exclusive control of the expenditures of all moneys collected for the library fund, and the supervision, care and custody of the rooms or buildings constructed, leased or set apart for that purpose and such money shall be drawn from the treasury, by the proper officers, upon the properly authenticated voucher of the board without being otherwise audited. They may, with the approval of the mayor and common council, the town board, or the president and village board, without which no lease, purchase or contract therefor shall be of any validity, lease and occupy, or purchase, or erect on purchased grounds, an appropriate building, not, however employing in such purchase or building more than half the income in any one year. They may appoint a librarian and assistants, prescribe rules for their conduct and fix their compensation.

Section 934, as amended by chapter 139 of the laws of 1899. Every library and reading room established under this chapter, shall be forever free for the use of the inhabitants of the city, town or village where located, subject to such reasonable rules and regulations as the library board may find necessary to adopt and publish in order to render the use of said library and reading room, of the greatest benefit to the greatest number; and they may exclude and cut off from the use of said library and reading room, any and all persons who shall wilfully violate such rules: provided that the board of directors of such library and reading room may, under such rules and regulations as they may deem necessary, and upon such conditions as may be agreed upon, allow non-residents of the city, town or village in which the library or reading rooms are situated, to use the books therein, and may exchange such books with any other public library, either permanently or temporarily, and may send out traveling libraries in their own and adjoining counties: and any such board may contract with the board of supervisors of the county in which the library is situated, or with the board of supervisors of any neighboring county, or with individuals or associations, or with the board of supervisors, school board, village trustees or common council of any neighboring town, school district, village or city, to loan the books of said library, singly or in traveling libraries, to the residents of said county, town, school district, village or city, upon the terms agreed upon in such contract; and every such board of directors, board of county or town supervisors, school district board, village trustees or common council is hereby

empowered to make contracts for such purpose, and to pay the consideration agreed upon therein, to the board of directors of such library and reading room, out of the county, school district, town, village or city treasury, upon the rendering of the proper accounts therefor.

ANNUAL REPORT — Section 935. The said board of directors shall make an annual report to the council or proper board, stating the condition of their trust, the various sums of money received from the library fund, and all other sources, and how such money has been expended, the number of books and periodicals on hand; the number added during the year; the number lost or missing; the number of books loaned out; and the general character of such books, with such other statistics, information and suggestions as they may deem of general interest.

DONATIONS, ETC., TO VEST IN BOARD. — Section 936. All persons desirous of making donations of money, personal property or real estate, for the benefit of such library, shall have the right to vest the title thereto in the board of directors created under this chapter, to be held and controlled by such board, when accepted, according to the terms of the deed of gift, devise, or bequest and as to such property the said board shall be held and considered to be special trustees.

MALICIOUS INJURY TO BOOKS — Section 4441. Any person who shall wilfully, maliciously or wantonly * * tear, deface, mutilate or injure any book, map, pamphlet, chart, picture or other property belonging to any public library, or take and carry away the same with intent to convert to his own use * * shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than six months or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION.

HOW CONSTITUTED; OFFICERS; APPROPRIATION. Section 372*a*, as amended by chapter 53 of the laws of 1899. The governor shall appoint two persons for terms of five years each, who, with the president of the university, the state superintendent and the secretary of the state historical society, shall constitute a free library commission. Appointments to fill vacancies shall be made by the governor for the unexpired term. The officers of the commission shall be a chairman to be elected from the members thereof for the term of one year, and a secretary, not of its own number, to be appointed by the commission and who will serve at the will of the commission, under such conditions and for such compensation as to it shall seem adequate. Said secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the commission, keep accurate accounts of its financial transactions, have charge of its work in organizing new libraries and improving those established, and in general perform such duties as may from time to time be assigned him by said commission. In addition to his salary he shall be allowed his actual and necessary traveling expenses while absent from his office upon the service of the commission, such expenses, when approved by the chairman or acting chairman, to be certified under oath to the secretary of state in the same manner as

other bills incurred by the commission. Said commission may also engage, from time to time, as desired, such other clerical and expert assistance as shall be requisite in the performance of the work of the commission as set forth in this section. The commission shall give advice to all free libraries and to all communities which may propose to establish them as to the best means of establishing and administering such libraries, selecting and cataloging books, and other details of library management, may send any of its members to aid in organizing such libraries or in the improvement of those established. It shall make a biennial report to the governor. No member of such commission shall be compensated for his services, but accounts for the traveling expenses of the members thereof in attending meetings or in visiting or establishing libraries, and other necessary incidental expenses connected with their duties, may be audited by the secretary of state when certified by the chairman and secretary of the commission. There is annually appropriated to said commission the sum of four thousand dollars, and any balance not expended in any one year may be added to the expenditure for any ensuing year.

OFFICE, PRINTING AND INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.—Section 373b. The commission shall further be allowed the use of a suitable office in the capitol or historical library building, and the secretary of state shall audit the duly certified bills of the commission for expressage, drayage and telegraphing, and the state printer, upon the order of the commissioners of public printing, shall print such circulars, labels and blanks as may be required.

SUMMER SCHOOL.—Chapter 238, laws of 1899. The free library commission is hereby empowered to conduct a summer school of library science in connection with the summer school of the university of Wisconsin, and to hold librarians' institutes in various parts of the state in order to train librarians of public, school and traveling libraries to make wiser and more effective use of the libraries in their charge. The commission is also authorized to accept, arrange and circulate books, traveling libraries and pictures to be loaned to public libraries, traveling library associations, study clubs, farming communities, charitable and penal institutions, and individuals, under such conditions and instructions as shall make them of the greatest good to the greatest number. In order to care for such traveling libraries, to bind periodicals for them, to encourage the growth of study clubs in connection with them, to train librarians to be better educators, to aid more efficiently in the proper organization of new libraries, and to aid in building up a better system of popular education for people who have finished their education in the schools, there is hereby annually appropriated to the free library commission, in addition to such sums as have been heretofore appropriated, the sum of three thousand and five hundred dollars, and any balance not expended in any one year may be added to the expenditure for any ensuing year.

SCHOOL LIBRARY LAW.

Section 185a, as amended by chapter 272 of the laws of 1899. The treasurer of every town, incorporated village, or city of the fourth class in this state, shall withhold annually from the apportionment received from the school fund or other income for the school district or districts, the schoolhouse or schoolhouses of which are located in his town, village or city, an amount equal to ten cents per capita for each person of school age residing therein, for the purchase of library books as hereinafter provided. Between the first days of May and September of each year, the town, village, or city clerk, except that in cities having a board of education such board of education, or a majority thereof, shall act in place of the city clerk, shall, with the assistance and advice of the county or city superintendent of schools, as the case may be, expend all such money in the purchase of books selected from the list prepared by the state superintendent, for the use of the several school districts from which money has been so withheld, said books to be distributed among said districts, in proportion to the amount of money withheld from each. In the case of joint districts between one or more towns, a town or towns and an incorporated village or city, the treasurer or treasurers of the town or towns, shall transmit to the treasurer of the town, village or city in which the schoolhouse or houses may be located, on or before the first day of June of each year, an amount equal to ten cents per capita for each person of school age residing in that part of the joint district in his town at the time of the last annual school census. The state superintendent shall prepare, as often as he shall deem necessary, lists of books suitable for school district libraries, and furnish copies of such list to each town, village or city clerk, or secretary of the board of education, and to each county or city superintendent, from which lists the above designated officers shall select and purchase books for use in such school libraries. Each town, village or city clerk, or secretary of the board of education, shall keep a record of the books so purchased and distributed in a book provided for that purpose. For such services properly performed, each clerk or secretary shall be allowed two dollars per day for each day actually and necessarily devoted thereto, such sum to be paid out of the town, village or city treasury.

Section 2. The state superintendent shall have authority to suspend the operation of this act in any school district, town, village or city which shall maintain a free public library by giving due notice of such suspension to the clerk of such school district, town, village or city.

The Wisconsin Free Library Commission

The Wisconsin Free Library Commission was created by an act of the legislature of 1895. It consists of five members and its duties are to "give advice and counsel to all free libraries in the state and to all communities which may propose to establish them, as to the best means of establishing and administering such libraries, the selection of books, cataloging and other details of library management."

The Commission was organized December 3, 1895, and proved so useful that the next legislature gave it larger means and duties. It was reorganized under the amended law April 24, 1897. At the session of the legislature in 1899 the scope of the work to be done by the Commission was again broadened and it was given more means. It consists of five members; two of them are appointed by the Governor and three are members ex-officio. Hon. James H. Stout, of Menomonie, and Mrs. Chas. S. Morris, of Berlin, are members by appointment. The ex-officio members are President Chas. K. Adams, of the University of Wisconsin, State Superintendent Lorenzo D. Harvey and Secretary Reuben G. Thwaites, of the State Historical Society.

James H. Stout, of Menomonie, is Chairman of the Commission, Frank A. Hutchins, of Madison, is Secretary, Miss L. E. Stearns, of Milwaukee, is Library Organizer, and Miss Cornelia Marvin is Library Instructor and Director of the Summer School. The laws governing the Commission are given in the preceding chapter.

The Commission has a permanent office in the Capitol at Madison, to which all correspondence relating to its official work should be addressed and where all friends of libraries will be welcomed.

The Commission is not only willing but anxious to

promote the free public library interests of Wisconsin and will cordially accept opportunities to give personal counsel and aid. It also invites information and suggestions from all friends of libraries.

The Commission especially requests the active cooperation of the teachers and of the women's clubs of the state in its efforts to secure more and better libraries. The older libraries of Wisconsin were generally founded through the efforts of teachers; those now building are generally due to the efforts of women's clubs.

FREE LIBRARIES IN WISCONSIN.

The past three years have been noteworthy for the great increase in the number and efficiency of the free libraries in Wisconsin. Of the 77 free libraries now established in the state, 44 have been founded since January 1, 1896. The list of these libraries can be found in the Appendix.

It is an encouraging sign of the times that the libraries recently established are proving uniformly successful; they are indeed, doing better work than some of the older ones, as they are conducted on more liberal lines. Circulating libraries have been started in many towns not in the above list, but have failed from lack of an assured income, from the inefficiency of the librarians, from the burden of expensive reading rooms, or from the uninteresting character of the first books put upon the shelves.

To give to new libraries the best results of the experience of the successful libraries of this and other states, is a leading purpose of the establishment of the Commission and an appeal to it for information or advice on the selection of books, or on any question of library economy or organization will meet with a cordial response.

NECESSITY FOR FREE LIBRARIES.

If it is the duty of the state to give each future citizen an opportunity to learn to read, it is equally its

duty to give each citizen an opportunity to use that power wisely for himself and the state. Wholesome literature can be furnished to all the readers in a community at a fraction of the cost necessary to teach them to read and the power to read may then become a means to a life-long education. A library is an essential part of a broad system of education, and a community should think it as disgraceful to be without a well-conducted library as to be without a good school.

Each town needs a library to furnish more practice in reading for the little folks in school; it needs it to give the boys and girls who have learned to read a taste for wholesome literature that informs and inspires; it needs it as a center for an intellectual and spiritual activity that shall lighten the whole community and make healthful and inspiring themes the burden of the common thought — substituting, by natural methods, clean conversation and literature for petty gossip, scandal and oral and printed teachings in vice.

Libraries are needed to furnish the incentive and the opportunity for wider study to the pupils of the schools; to teach them "The science and art of reading for a purpose;" to give the boy or girl with hidden talent the chance to discover and develop it; to give to the mechanic and artisan a chance to know what their ambitious fellows are doing; to give to men and women, weary and worn from treading a narrow round, excursions in fresh and delightful fields; to give to clubs for study and amusement material for better work and, last but not least, to give wholesome employment to all classes for those idle hours that wreck more lives than any other cause.

HOW TO AROUSE AND USE LOCAL INTEREST IN LIBRARIES.

The necessity of a library should be urged through the local press, upon the platform and by private appeals. Include in the canvass all citizens irrespective of creed, business or politics, whether educated or illiterate. To ignore any class is to imply its indifference to education and frequently to make its leaders hostile

when they might be made enthusiastic friends. Enlist the support of the teachers, and, through them, of the children and parents. Literary societies, Chautauqua circles, and debating clubs, should be earnest champions of the movement. The local newspapers will be found to be a powerful agency in enlisting and sustaining interest in the measure.

When the interest of the public is aroused get a small meeting of influential workers, make a careful study of the law relating to libraries, and decide upon some definite plan of action. A free library, supported by taxation, can only be established by the common council. Usually the members of such bodies are very willing to follow public sentiment in founding public enterprises but, like all other human beings, they are governed somewhat by their prejudices, and should be approached by people whom they respect, who have tact and good judgment. An enthusiastic but tactless hobby-rider may undo months of careful work. In most cities where libraries have been started the citizens have raised a fund or bought a collection of books and offered them to the public if the council would agree to found a permanent library. This is ordinarily the easiest way to secure one.

WISCONSIN LIBRARY LAWS.

The laws relating to the establishment of free libraries were amended by the legislature in 1899. They are very liberal and are easily understood. The full text of the law is given in the first chapter of this Hand Book, but a synopsis is given for convenience.

The law provides that the common council of a city, the board of trustees of a village, or the town board of a town containing more than one thousand inhabitants may establish a library and levy an annual tax for its support. The money received from this tax must be kept in a separate fund. The council or board may establish and equip a library by an appropriation from the general fund but, thereafter, it must be maintained by an annual tax. This allows a council to take im-

mediate action when the enthusiasm for a library is at its height and yet provides a safeguard for moneys that may be raised for library purposes in future years.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The law further provides for an independent board of ten members, one of whom shall be the superintendent or supervising principal of the schools, to control the library. The appointment of nine of these directors is vested in the mayor of the city, or that officer who corresponds to the mayor in town or village. Usually the men and women who have been most influential in founding the library will be given the responsibility of managing its affairs.

There is a very general impression that directors of a library board should necessarily belong to some one of the learned professions whose members are presumed to be book-lovers. The management of a public library involves the exercise of many kinds of intelligence and ability besides those used in the judgment of books. Directors may quite as wisely be selected — a part of the number at least — because of eminence in executive ability, in business sagacity, in unblemished integrity, in political power, as for mere literary knowledge. The library, in fulfilling its highest functions, will constantly be thrown into relations with the community which will bring each one of these, and other practical qualities into active use.

In addition to qualifications along some of the lines mentioned, the possession of that tolerant temper which allows a man or woman to work harmoniously and effectively as a member of a board, where individual opinions and desires must always be balanced and modified by the will and wisdom of the majority is also a very necessary endowment for such a position.

Most of the library boards of the state have women among their members. In a few boards the women are the most efficient members. The bane of many boards are the respectable citizens who are reappointed from term to term and constantly neglect their duties. A

member of a library board who cannot, or will not, attend its meetings and give adequate time to its work, should resign or should not be reappointed when his term expires.

THE LIBRARIAN.

The usefulness of the library will depend upon its librarian and the greatest care should be exercised in selecting that officer. She should not be chosen because she is somebody's aunt, because she is poor and deserving, because she is kindly, because she belongs to a certain church or literary society, nor even because she has a reputation as a reader of books. She should be engaged even before the general character of the library and plan of administration have been determined. She should have culture, executive ability, tact, sympathy for children and some knowledge of library methods. Save money in other ways but never by employing a foreeless man or woman as librarian. Trained librarians are the best but if you have but little money and must be content to employ some local applicant without experience insist that the appointee shall immediately make an intelligent study of library methods in some small library, in a summer school of library science or in a library school. She should become imbued with the "library spirit" and be keenly alive to the tremendous possibilities of her work. She should learn how to get help from other librarians, and from the vast store of library experience found in books, when she is puzzled by professional problems.

Few persons in a community have as great opportunities as the librarian. She may shape the reading, and so the thoughts, of hundreds of impressionable children. She should be a leader and a teacher, earnest, enthusiastic and intelligent. She should be able to win the confidence of children and wise to lead them by easy stages from good books to the best. Children and the best children's books should be her constant associates and friends. When a board of directors can secure such a librarian they may wisely afford to employ her even if

her salary eats up a large proportion of the income. A librarian should be, in fact as well as in theory, the responsible head of the library and should be consulted in all matters relating to its management. Directors should impose responsibility, grant freedom and exact results.

SELECTING BOOKS.

The first books purchased for a library should include a large proportion for children; because children are more easily trained to enjoy good books than adults, because the homes are most easily reached through them and because everybody loves the great children's classics. Even the older people who have read few books generally begin with bright books for children. A library should set itself as its first task to cultivate the reading habit among the masses of the people. The habit of coming to the library for study and reference work will follow. The first books bought should therefore be those which experience proves that people enjoy. They should be wholesome and they must be interesting. Fortunately there are a few hundred such books, many of them widely known, of whose merit and interest there is no doubt. Many of these are standards and can be bought at low prices in durable editions. The first purchase may include books of far greater average merit than any subsequent purchase. As far as the general reader is concerned the best five hundred popular books are worth all the rest. Be contented to get books of undoubted merit at first and save some of the money which can be used for books to freshen the library when you know better the tastes of the reader and the lines of reference books that will be most in demand.

There are a number of excellent lists of popular books which have been made by people of wide experience in libraries; some of these can be had for the asking and others are sold at cost. The Commission will willingly help libraries to get such lists and will make or revise lists for them.

(For aids and guides in the selection of books, see Appendix B.)

FITTINGS AND SUPPLIES.

"It is a common experience for trustees to be alarmed at the initial expense of starting even a small public library properly. They forget that the first expense is like equipping a school with desks and apparatus for successful work; that the expense is incurred only once in many years. However much good may be done, a library will never do the best work till its management recognizes the duty and true economy of providing skilled assistance and the best labor-saving equipment of fittings and supplies."

(For fittings and supplies see Appendix B.)

LIBRARY MANAGEMENT.

The best of all libraries is a choice collection of books in the home, where the volumes are daily companions and stand as constant incentives to reading. The public library should be as much like a model home library as possible. Its shelves should be accessible to old and young. Children should browse among the books and learn to select their reading directly from the shelves. They should be trained to get facts by independent research. They should be encouraged in the study of subjects for which they have special mental aptitudes.

Libraries started with an assured income, with the right spirit, a good librarian, and entertaining books, can hardly fail of success. Many problems will arise, as the library grows; but great help may always be obtained in solving them from the experience of other libraries. The final word of counsel to those organizing libraries may well be to get into touch with their co-workers in other libraries, so that a great store of experience may be constantly at their service.

LIBRARIES AND SCHOOLS AND WOMEN'S CLUBS.

Libraries have won a place in the educational system by proving their educational value. They are broadening the work of the schools and of mature students by

giving opportunities for wider study. In furnishing such opportunities the librarian should lead — should not wait to be driven. She should know when the sixth grade pupils of the local schools are ready to study Africa and all the suitable books on the dark continent should be ready for them and, if necessary, pushed upon the attention of both teachers and pupils. Before the children begin to prepare to celebrate Washington's birthday, all the available material on Washington's life and character should be ready at hand to tempt them to further researches. The little independent investigations of the boys and girls should be encouraged, and students of all ages should be sought out, helped and trained to use books for reference and study. While the child is attending school the work of the library is mainly supplementary, but, if the librarian has sought, merited and won the confidence of the teacher and pupil by helping them in their daily work she can assume a very different attitude to the child who has left school. She may be to him a leader and teacher, inspiring him to continue his reading and study along good lines.

The needs of women's clubs, debating and literary societies and all associations for study should be met and anticipated as far as possible. This means that the librarian should be in constant touch with the leaders and should not wait for demands for assistance. The library should lead — not follow. Every wave of popular interest and enthusiasm should be used to waft the library to merited popular favor, and so to greater means and usefulness.

TWO BOOK SYSTEM.

Many libraries are using a system by which each borrower is allowed to draw two books, of which only one may be a novel. This system has proved very successful and has led many patrons of libraries to read a much larger proportion of books of history, biography, travel, science and literature.

In *Public Libraries* (May, 1897) may be found an excellent description of the value, and something of the methods, of this system.

SUMMER SCHOOL FOR LIBRARY TRAINING.

Through the generosity of Senator J. H. Stout, of Menomonic, a Summer School for Library Training was maintained in connection with the Summer School of the University of Wisconsin at Madison in 1895, 1896, 1897 and 1898. It was so successful that the state legislature has now made arrangements for its permanent support in connection with the summer sessions of the university. The term is eight weeks in length and commences on the first Monday in July. The school is under the charge of Miss Cornelia Marvin, an officer of the commission. The following statement of the purpose of the school and its requirements is taken from the latest circular issued by its officers:

"The course is intended for librarians of the smaller public and school libraries, assistants in the larger libraries, and teachers. Aside from the usefulness of the lectures and practical work covering all library processes and departments, the Summer School is especially valuable in affording opportunity for comparison of methods and exchange of ideas and experiences. Each student is urged to give members of the school the results of her experience and to ask for help in solving library problems, not only from instructors, but also from fellow students.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The instruction, as outlined in the program, will follow the treatment of a book in logical order through all the processes in the library, selecting, ordering, accession, classification, shelf-list, catalog, loan, repair and rebinding.

The first half of the course will be devoted to general library topics, records, processes and reference work. The entire time for the last four weeks will be given to cataloging and classification and the care of documents.

No text books are used, the instruction being entirely by lecture, demonstration and laboratory work.

The work is planned to occupy the student six hours

a day, two hours for the class and four for the practical work assigned to illustrate the lecture.

Each student will take away from the school corrected samples of all library records and a dictionary card catalog of from 150 to 200 books, selected to illustrate, as far as possible, the catalog rules necessary for the average library.

Only those will be received who are employed in libraries, have had educational opportunities, or are preparing to take positions which have been offered them. Application blanks and fuller circulars of information will be sent to all who request them by the officers of the commission.

While all librarians who think of attending the summer school are urged to plan for the full eight weeks' course, special students will be received for cataloging and classification in the last half."

A Wisconsin librarian who attended this school says of it:

"The good which may grow out of this systematic training cannot be measured in results. Already, in the three years of its existence, the influence of the school is apparent in the more approved method now adopted by libraries which have heretofore been sadly lacking in system of any description whatsoever. Knowledge of these does not come of itself; it must be obtained through persistent study and practical work; and the only way that seems to insure its acquirement is the maintenance of this school of library science which has already proved so helpful to librarians."

In the five sessions of the school it has given instruction to 105 librarians who have come from sixteen states and Canada.

LIBRARY SCHOOLS.

There are library schools, with courses of one and two years, in connection with the University of Illinois, Champaign, Ill.; the State Library, Albany, N. Y.; Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.; and Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, Pa. All of these schools are doing invaluable work, and are sending out graduates who are well

trained and enthusiastic. Further information in regard to their courses of instruction may be obtained by addressing the directors of the library school departments of the institutions named above.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS.

The Wisconsin Library Association was organized in 1891 and has held nine annual conferences. It invites to its membership not only librarians, library trustees and teachers, but all friends of libraries. Its meetings are enthusiastic and inspiring and they have done much to develop the great interest in public libraries which is so noticeable a feature of Wisconsin life. The programs of the association are interesting and helpful, the social atmosphere is congenial and new members are cordially welcomed and made to feel at home. One session of the association is given to the trustees, whose ranks include many of our citizens who are distinguished for scholarship, public spirit, and business, political or executive ability. No one who is interested in libraries can afford to miss these annual conferences. The progressive libraries are finding it profitable to require their librarians to attend these meetings and also to pay their expenses.

Persons wishing to join the association may do so by sending their names and the fees (fifty cents for each person) to the secretary, Miss M. M. Oakley, Historical Society Library, Madison, Wis., and they will receive copies of all circulars and programs issued by the association.

There are four smaller library associations in the state and all are doing excellent work. A list of all these associations and of their officers is given in the Appendix.

The American Library Association is the national organization of persons connected with libraries. It is fostering library interests in many ways and its annual meetings are noteworthy among educational gatherings. The proceedings of these meetings are printed in full and distributed to all members. The association publishes a "Handbook" which gives full information of its work. Copies may be obtained by writing to the secretary, H. J. Carr, Scranton, Penn.

OCCASIONAL MEETINGS.

The Wisconsin Free Library Commission holds occasional meetings, of people interested in library work, in different parts of the state. These meetings are attended by many people who have not been able to attend the state meetings.

Among the topics discussed are those of library management, the relation of the libraries and the schools from both the librarian's and the teacher's standpoints, traveling libraries, and the relation of the public libraries to the women's clubs. Librarians, library trustees, teachers, parents, members of women's clubs and all friends of libraries will be cordially welcomed to these meetings.

The Wisconsin Teachers' Association was the first association of its kind to make a "library section" a permanent feature of its annual programs. The annual meetings are held between Christmas and New Year's. The library sections will be arranged to interest librarians and all friends of libraries as well as teachers.

The National Educational Association has also established a library section and an account of the proceedings of this section will be given in the volume annually published by the larger organization. Hon. L. D. Harvey, of Madison, is chairman of the section, and Miss Myrtilla Avery, of Albany, N. Y., is secretary. This association will soon publish a "Handbook" on the "Relations of Schools and Libraries," which will undoubtedly contain a great deal of useful information concerning the care of school and public libraries.

TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

These small collections of books are designed especially for the use of farmers and the dwellers in hamlets and villages so small that the communities cannot afford to have public libraries with frequent accessions of fresh books. The first in Wisconsin were bought and sent out by Hon. J. H. Stout, of Menomonie. In May, 1896, he set sixteen at work in Dunn county but soon in-

creased the number to thirty-seven. J. D. Witter, of Grand Rapids, has thirty-two in Wood county, W. H. Bradley, of Tomahawk, has a few in the northern part of Lincoln county, and E. D. Smith sends fifteen to country districts in Winnebago and Calumet counties near Menasha, his home town. The Wisconsin Free Library Commission has also quite a number which friends have given it. Twelve of these were given by Jos. Dessert, of Mosinee, eight by J. D. Witter, six by J. H. Stout, three by J. M. and T. J. Pereles, two by Levi Withee, and one each by eleven individuals and societies.

Those given by Messrs. Witter, Stout, Withee, J. M. and T. J. Pereles and Geo. Des Forges are sent to villages of less than 1,500 inhabitants which establish and maintain free public libraries. Each of these village traveling libraries contains fifty volumes. It remains in a village library for six months, when it is returned to Madison and replaced by another. These libraries are most highly appreciated by all the communities which receive them and the members of the commission hope to receive the means to send out a greater number.

PERIODICALS FOR TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

Hundreds of good people in Wisconsin send magazines, illustrated papers and children's periodicals to be circulated from the traveling libraries and small village libraries. During the past year the commission has sent out 128 boxes of such reading material. The popular magazines and the children's periodicals are read with avidity by the wives and children on the scattered farms in Northern Wisconsin and the Commission will be much pleased to receive other contributions (including books) for them. The commission has also received a large number of mounted pictures which are sent to traveling library stations and loaned like books.

TRAVELING LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS.

The North Wisconsin Traveling Library Association, which has its headquarters at Ashland, has twenty-two

traveling libraries at work in its field. The Women's Clubs of Berlin, Green Bay, Marinette, Beloit, Eau Claire, La Crosse, River Falls, Waupaca and Steven Point, the public library at Chippewa Falls and the citizens of Merrill also have traveling libraries which they send out in their home counties.

STATE DOCUMENTS.

Under the laws of Wisconsin each free library in the state is entitled to a copy of each Blue Book when it is published. These books are distributed by the secretary of state. Public libraries containing over one thousand volumes may, upon "making application therefor" secure a copy of the biennial report of each state officer. These reports are now bound in two large volumes. Applications for them should be made biennially to the superintendent of public property at Madison. There are only five hundred sets of these reports bound together and only those who apply promptly get them. Each public library containing five thousand volumes is entitled to copies of the state supreme court reports as they are issued.

The Agricultural Department of the State University, the State Historical Society, the Secretary of Farm Institutes, the Secretary of the Wisconsin Academy of Arts and Sciences, all of whom may be addressed at Madison, will furnish cloth bound copies of their publications to public libraries upon proper application. Cloth bound copies of reports of state agricultural societies can also be obtained of their secretaries and these separate volumes will often be freely used in reading rooms when they would not be looked for in the bulk volumes containing all such reports. The State Superintendent of Education publishes many pamphlets, such as the "List of Books for School Libraries," the annual "Arbor and Bird Day Manual" and the "Memorial Day Circular" which are very useful. The librarian should apply promptly for one or more copies of all of these as they are issued.

U. S. DOCUMENTS.

A prominent librarian who has had a long and successful experience in getting public documents for libraries has kindly given, in a letter to this Commission, a number of hints to help in the perplexing problem of how to obtain copies of government publications. He writes as follows:

"It is not easy to give the information you ask for as to the classes of public documents that can be obtained by small free public libraries, because what can be obtained depends so largely on the enterprise and 'gumption' of the librarian. One who knows how may obtain almost everything that is worth having, while one who is dilatory and inaccurate about asking may get almost nothing.

"Members of Congress have allotments of the cloth editions of almost all the documents that libraries want. These allotments are often small, and the earliest applicants are the only ones who can be supplied. The librarian who keeps herself informed of what is being published and asks for it promptly will usually get it. If such an enterprising librarian finds that her Senator or Representative does not respond to her requests, she has as another recourse, namely, the Bureau, or Division, or Survey or Commission, or office by which the desired document is published. Every government office that prepares books for publication has a supply of its own books for free distribution. Frequently the number is small, and prompt application is advisable in dealing with a bureau as well as with a Member of Congress. If sets are desired it is often practicable for a library, by judicious application, made in a way to show that an intelligent use will be made of the publications, to get on the permanent mailing lists of the Bureau of Education, the Department of Labor, the Fish Commission, the Office of Experiment Stations in the Department of Agriculture, or other publishing offices whose bulletins or reports may be desired by the library. These are the only permanent lists open to most small libraries. The time to apply for the Congressional Record and the

Congressional Directory is at the opening, or shortly before the opening, of each session of Congress. Then the mailing lists are made up. There is no source of free supply for these publications except the favor of Senators and Representatives, and their allotments are comparatively limited, so that late applicants are likely to be disappointed. Members of Congress can supply either the numbers of the Record issued daily during the session or the complete work in bound volumes issued after the close of the session. The daily numbers may be preserved and bound, but they will not agree in pagination with the government's bound volumes."

APPENDIX A.

AIDS AND GUIDES IN LIBRARY ECONOMY.

HINTS TO SMALL LIBRARIES; REVISED AND ENLARGED.—M. W. Plummer. Truslove & Combs, N. Y., 1898. 50 cents.

CONTENTS.—Receiving and entering books; book numbers and cataloging; shelf list and inventory; mechanical preparation of books for the shelves; binding; relations with the public; charging system; reading room and reference work; selecting and ordering books; rooms and fixtures; library tools.

LIBRARY PRIMER.—J. C. Dana, Library Bureau, Chicago; 1899.

An invaluable handbook for persons starting a small library.

DENVER PUBLIC LIBRARY HAND-BOOK.—J. C. Dana, Ed. Carson-Harper Co., Denver, Col., 1895. 182 p., cloth \$1.00.

CONTENTS.—Starting a library; advertising a library; selecting books; books suggested for a school library; buying books; periodicals; some periodicals suitable for a small library; lending books; catalogs; charging books; suggestions to assistants; accession work; routine work; cataloging and classifying a small library; binding; inventory; books on library work; index.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN AMERICA.—W. I. Fletcher, Roberts Bros., 1894. \$1.00.

CONTENTS.—The public library movement, its history and significance; library laws; public library and the community; library buildings; classification and catalogs; minor details of library management; selection and purchase of books; reference work; public library in relation to the schools, university extension, etc.; librarian, his work, and his training for it; American library association; a few representative libraries; special libraries; public libraries in Canada; the future of the public library. Appendix: 1. Scheme of classification; 2. Special collections; 3. Sunday opening of libraries; 4. Gifts to libraries; 5. Statistics; 6. Library rules; 7. Biographic sketches.

PAPERS PREPARED FOR THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION IN 1893. Melvil Dewey, Ed. Government Printing Office, Washington.

This is a collection of the papers written for the meeting of the American Library Association, which was held at the Columbian Exposition. They were published in pamphlet form by the United States Bureau of Education and may be had without cost by application to that department in Washington.

Statistics of Libraries and Library Legislation in the United States, 1897. Washington. United States Bureau of Education. Free.

BOOKS ON CLASSIFICATION AND CATALOGING.

Dewey, Melvil.—Decimal Classification and Relative Index. 5th ed. Morocco, \$5.00. Library Bureau, 215 Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

———Abridged Decimal Classification and Relative Index. Library Notes. v. 4, Nos. 13, 14. Paper, 50 cents. Library Bureau, 215 Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

NOTE.—This abridgement was made in answer to a strong demand for a short form adapted to the needs of small and slowly growing libraries.

———Simplified Library School Rules. Library Bureau, 215 Madison street, Chicago. Paper, \$1.00; cloth, \$1.25. Includes card catalog, accession and shelf list rules, book numbers, library handwriting, punctuation and abbreviations.

Cutter, C. A.—Rules for a Dictionary Catalog. Ed. 3. 1891. (In U. S. Bureau of Education Special Report on Public Libraries, pt. 2). Address U. S. Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.

———Expansive Classification. Parts I-VI now published; (work unfinished). Write for particulars to Mr. C. A. Cutter, Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass.

LIST OF SUBJECT HEADINGS FOR USE IN DICTIONARY CATALOGS. A. L. A. Library Bureau. 215 Madison street, Chicago. \$2.00.

CUTTER'S DECIMAL AUTHOR TABLE. A scheme for giving to each work its own exclusive book number, so contrived that the books stand on the shelves alphabetized by authors under each subject. Library Bureau. 125 Franklin street, Chicago. \$1.25.

RULES FOR BORROWERS IN A SMALL LIBRARY.

Rules should be as simple as possible and not designed to restrict liberty but to prevent encroachment and secure the greatest good to all.

RULES.

BORROWERS.—Adults are entitled to draw books by filling out an application blank. Children must obtain the signature of parent or other responsible guarantor.

BORROWER'S CARD.—If a borrower's card is lost, a new one will be given after seven days' notice or upon payment of five cents.

NUMBER OF VOLUMES.—(1) Two books not fiction, or (2) one work of fiction and one not fiction may be drawn at a time. Two volumes of the same work are considered as one book.

TIME KEPT.—A book may be kept two weeks, except recent fiction marked "Seven Day Book."

RENEWAL.—All books, other than "Seven Day Books," may be renewed for fourteen days.

OVER DUE BOOKS.—A fine of one cent a day will be imposed for books kept over time.

HOURS.—The library shall be open every week day, holidays excepted, from ——— to ———.

BY-LAWS SUGGESTED FOR BOARDS OF DIRECTORS OF SMALL PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

BY-LAWS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE FREE LIBRARY OF
..... , WISCONSIN.

1. OFFICERS.—The officers of the board shall be a President, Vice President and Secretary, who shall be elected annually from their own members.

The President shall perform the duties generally pertaining to that office.

The Vice-President shall in the absence or disability of the President, perform all the duties of the President.

The Secretary shall record all the official actions of the board and have custody of all its official books, records and accounts except those in current use by another officer.

2 MEETINGS.—The regular meetings of the board shall be on the (third Monday) of each month at p. m. at the library.

The annual meeting shall be on the (third Monday) of July in each year.

Special meetings shall be called by the President or by request of any two trustees for the transaction only of business stated in the call.

Six members shall constitute a quorum.

3. COMMITTEES.—At the annual meeting the President shall appoint standing committees as follows: a committee of three members on library, a committee of three members on finance and a committee of four members on rooms.

The committee on library shall supervise the selection, buying, exchange and binding of books and periodicals, and have general supervision of the administration of the library and reading room.

The finance committee shall have charge of all library finances, examine and report upon all bills against the board, and make an annual investigation of and report upon the library fund in the hands of the City (or Village) Treasurer.

The committee on rooms shall have general charge of the heating, lighting and arrangement of the rooms, and the care of the fixtures and furniture.

4. CLAIMS.—All claims against the board must be presented at a meeting of the board and referred to the committee on finance for investigation and report. The President and the Secretary shall draw orders upon the City (or Village) Treasurer for the payment of bills which the board orders paid.

5. LIBRARIAN.—The librarian shall have charge of the library and reading-room and be responsible for the care of the books and other library property; classify and arrange all books and publications and keep the same cataloged according to such plans as may be approved by the board; promptly report any delinquencies to the committee on library; keep exact account of all moneys received from fines and other sources and report the amounts to the board at its regular meetings in January, April,

July and October and pay all balances to the Secretary at the designated meetings, and discharge such other duties as may be prescribed by the board, provided that in the performance of his duties he shall not incur debt or liability of any kind without express authority from the board.

NOTES.—Many small libraries will find it sufficient to hold regular meetings once in two or three months.

When the librarian's receipts from fines are light he may be allowed to retain them for some time and to pay very small bills, for postage, etc., from them. When settling with the Secretary he may pay the full amounts and be given an order for the amount of his expenditures. The Secretary should pay the balance to the City Treasurer before the time for the annual meeting and report.

When a library board receives considerable sums of money from subscription or other sources than public taxation, it may be advisable for it to elect a Treasurer from its own members. In such cases that officer should give adequate bonds.

Many libraries call in all the books July 1 each year for the annual examination which precedes the making of the Annual Report to the common council.

WISCONSIN LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS.

Wisconsin Library Association.—Mrs. C. S. Morris, Berlin, President; Miss M. M. Oakley, Madison, Secretary; Miss Nellie C. Silverthorne, Wausau, Treasurer.

North Wisconsin Traveling Library Association.—Dr. E. Ellis, Ashland, President; Miss Janet M. Green, Ashland, Secretary and Treasurer.

West Wisconsin Library Association.—Hon. J. H. Stout, Menomonie, President; Miss Stella M. Lucas, Menomonie, Secretary and Treasurer.

Fox River Valley Library Association.—Dr. J. T. Reeve, Appleton, President; Miss Agnes L. Dwight, Appleton, Secretary; F. B. Hoskins, Fond du Lac, Treasurer.

Wisconsin Valley Library Association.—Hon. H. M. Thompson, Mosinee, President; Mrs. W. C. Dickeus, Wausau, Secretary.

APPENDIX B.

AIDS IN SELECTING BOOKS.

CATALOG OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION LIBRARY, 1893. Free. Address Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.

Catalog of 5,000 volumes shown at the Columbian exposition. Gives authors, titles, publishers and prices. Shows how books should be cataloged and classified. Includes a model dictionary catalog.

LIST OF BOOKS FOR TOWNSHIP LIBRARIES; with supplementary list for graded and high school libraries. Free. Address, State Superintendent, Madison, Wis.

SUGGESTIVE LIST OF POPULAR BOOKS FOR A SMALL LIBRARY. Wisconsin Free Library Commission, Madison, Wis. Ed. 2 1898. Free.

LIST OF BOOKS FOR GIRLS AND WOMEN AND THEIR CLUBS. Ed. by A. H. Leypoldt and George Hes. Paper 50 cents; cloth \$1.00. 1895. Library Bureau, Chicago.

This list is invaluable to every librarian or member of a book committee of a public library.

CLASS LIST OF A LIBRARY RECOMMENDED FOR SCHOOLS. Ed. 2, revised. 1895. Published by the University of New York, Albany, N. Y. Price, five cents.

READING FOR THE YOUNG AND SUPPLEMENT. A classified and annotated catalog, by J. F. Sargent, combined with supplement by Mary E. and Abby L. Sargent. Cloth \$1.50. Library Bureau, Chicago, Ill.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION ON THE RELATIONS OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS. Address, Secretary Irwin Shepard, Winona, Minn.

LIBRARIANS' HELP SERIES. No. 1, American History. No. 2, Spain, Cuba, Naval History and Science. No. 3, Literature and Education. Books of 1897 and 1898. The Baker & Taylor Co., New York. Free.

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY IN FINE ART. Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, Arts of Decoration and Illustration by Russell Sturges, and music by H. E. Krehbiel. Edited by Geo. Hes. Paper 50 cents; cloth \$1.00. Library Bureau, Chicago, Ill.

PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY.—The American book trade journal. \$3.00 a year. 59 Duane St., New York City.

PUBLISHERS' TRADE LIST ANNUAL. The latest catalog of American book publishers. \$2.00 a year. Address, Publishers' Weekly Office, 59 Duane St., New York City.

BOOK BUYER.—Monthly. \$5.00 a year. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York City.

BOOK NEWS.—Monthly. 50c. a year. John Wanamaker, Philadelphia, Pa.

CRITIC.—Monthly. \$2.00 a year, 289 Fourth Ave., New York N. Y.

DIAL.—Semi-monthly. \$2.00 a year. 24 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

NATION.—Weekly. \$3.00 a year. Box 794, New York City.

LITERARY WORLD.—Fortnightly. \$2.00 a year. 1 Somerset St., Boston, Mass.

Write to leading publishers for catalogs, which will be sent free.

LIBRARY PERIODICALS.

LIBRARY JOURNAL.—Official organ of the American Library Association. Monthly. \$5.00 a year; single number 50 cents. 59 Duane St., New York City.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES. Edited by M. E. Ahern. Monthly. \$1.00 a year. Single numbers 20 cents. Library Bureau. 125 Franklin St., Chicago, Ill.

PERIODICAL SUBSCRIPTION AGENCIES.

Kenyon News and Postal Subscription Co., Chicago, Ill.

Subscription News Co., Chicago, Ill.

Stechert, Gustav E., 810 Broadway, New York City.

Wisconsin News Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

FITTINGS AND SUPPLIES.

Catalogs may be obtained by writing to Library Bureau, 215 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

Fred Macy Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Globe Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

APPENDIX C.

DOCUMENTS ISSUED BY THE COMMISSION.

FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION OF WISCONSIN, 1895-96.

Note.—A few copies have been preserved for new libraries in Wisconsin.

SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE WISCONSIN FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION, 1897-98. Free.

SUMMARY OF FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT. Reprint of article in Milwaukee Sentinel, December 20, 1896. Free.

SUGGESTIVE LIST OF BOOKS FOR A SMALL LIBRARY. 1898. Free.

This list of books was selected in response to a request from the book committee of a free library in a town where there were few students, but a large number of possible readers. The guiding principle in selecting the books was to get, as far as possible, volumes that were both wholesome and popular in editions adapted to free libraries. It includes an unusual proportion of good books that will be enjoyed by children from eight to twelve years of age.

LIST OF GERMAN BOOKS FOR A SMALL LIBRARY. Compiled by Emma Gattiker. Free.

FREE TRAVELING LIBRARIES IN WISCONSIN. 1897. Free.

A NEW PHILANTHROPY. F. A. Hutchins. Reprint from Milwaukee Sentinel, December 13, 1896. Description of Stout Traveling Libraries. Free.

WISCONSIN SUPPLEMENT TO THE LIBRARY JOURNAL. Illustrated. Edited by L. E. Stearns. Free.

HAND-BOOK OF THE WISCONSIN FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION. Ed. 4. August, 1899. Free.

FREE TRAVELING LIBRARIES FOR VILLAGES. How to Give Them. How to Get Them. Free. 1898.

PICTURES FOR REFERENCE USE IN LIBRARIES AND SCHOOLS. By Mary E. Tanner. Free.

Gives suggestions for collecting, mounting and using pictures which may be secured without expense or at trifling cost.

APPENDIX E.

FREE CIRCULATING LIBRARIES SUPPORTED
BY MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

Name of library.	City or village.	Librarian.
Free Public.....	Algoma	E. M. Phillips.
Free Public.....	Appleton.....	Miss Agnes L. Dwight.
Free Public.....	Arcadia	
Vaughn Public.....	Ashland.....	Janet M. Green.
Public	Baraboo.....	Miss Kate M. Potter.
Public	Bayfield.....	J. S. Atkinson.
Williams' Free.....	Beaver Dam...	Miss Hattie I. Doolittle.
Free	Belleville	Mina Oliver.
Public	Beloit	Miss M. W. Bell.
City.....	Bl'k River Falls	Mrs. Mary J. Gunn.
Free	Colby ..	Volunteer service.
Public	Chippewa Falls	Miss Mande A. Earley.
Free	Cumberland ...	Mrs. Laura Urquhart.
Free	Darlington ...	Mrs. Lizzie Curkeet.
Public	De Pere.....	Miss Elizabeth Smith.
Free	Durand	Dr. Hutchinson.
Public	Eau Claire.....	Miss Ellen C. Biscoe.
Free	Evansville	Miss Clara Chapel.
Free	Fairchild	Mrs. Will Herbst.
Public	Fond du Lac..	Miss Emma E. Rose.
Public	Fort Atkinson.	Miss Sue C. Nichols.
T. B. Scott Free Public	Grand Rapids.	Mrs. W. B. Raymond.
Kellogg Public.....	Green Bay.....	Miss A. H. McDonnell.
Free Public.....	Hartland ...	G. F. Ramsey.
Free	Hayward	Christine Goulette.
Public	Hillsboro	J. E. Tilton.
Public	Janesville.....	Mrs. Louise S. Best.
Free	Kaukauna	Not yet appointed
Free	Kenosha	Mrs. Clara P. Barnes.
Public	Kilbourn.....	Miss Lillian F. Ramsay.
Public	La Crosse.....	Miss Annie E. Hanscome.
Free	Lake Geneva..	Mrs. S. A. Kinzie.
Free	Lake Mills.....	
Free	Madison	Miss Georgia R. Hough.
Free Public.....	Mariquette.....	Mrs. Alice G. Seeney.
Free	Mazomanie	Mrs. S. Murrish.
Free Public.....	Menasha.....	Miss Lucy L. Pleasants.
City.....	Menomonie ...	Miss Margaret A. Heller.
T. B. Scott Free.....	Merrill.....	Miss Janet P. Russell.
Public	Milwaukee.....	George W. Peckham.
Public	Neenah.....	Miss E. L. Lachmann.

FREE CIRCULATING LIBRARIES SUPPORTED BY MUNICIPAL TAXATION—Continued.

Name of library.	City or village.	Librarian.
Free	Neillsville.....	Miss Laura Glass.
Free	New Richmond	Miss Grace Epley.
Free	North Freedom	
Free	N. Milwaukee..	
Free	Oakfield	Mrs. Hattie Burns.
Public	Oshkosh	Miss Mary A. Olcott.
Public	Racine	Miss Mary J. Calkins.
Free	Reedsburg	Volunteer service.
Public	Rhinelander...	Miss Inez V n Tassel.
Public	Rice Lake.....	Mrs. J. Robbins.
Free Public.....	Richland C't'r	Mrs. Gertrude Stewart.
Free	Ripon.....	Miss F. P. Scribner.
Public	Sheboygan	Miss K. Buchanan.
Free	S Milwaukee..	Miss Ella E. Crowe.
Free	Sparta	Miss Jennie Scouteu.
Free	Spring Green..	Miss Celia Hurley.
Free Public.....	Slevens Point..	Miss Mollie Catlin.
Public .. .	Superior	Miss L. M. McCormick.
Public	Thorp.....	Mrs. W. J. McGrogau.
Joseph Maun Public	Two Rivers....	Miss Mabel D. Campbell.
Public	Viroqua.....	Wm. Houghton.
Free Public.....	Washburn	Mrs. E. W. Greenwood.
Free Public.....	Wausau.....	Miss. N. C. Silverthorn.
Harwood Public.....	Wauwatosa....	Mrs. Agnes B. Roddis.
Free	Whitehall	O. Rogan.
Free	Whitewater....	Miss Ella Hamilton.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES SUPPORTED FROM SCHOOL FUNDS.

<i>Town.</i>	<i>Librarian.</i>
Berlin.....	Lewis M. Kraege.
Brodhead.....	Mrs. E. C. Randall.
Edgerton	Mrs. Craft.
Monroe	Miss Kittie A. Smock.

FREE ASSOCIATION LIBRARIES.

Name.	Post Office.	Librarian.
W. A. Scott.....	Altoona	Miss Kate Farrell.
Free	Antigo	Mrs. S. B. Bridgman.
Free	Blue Monnds..	F. M. Roberts.
Aslifford and Auburn Union, Free.....	Campbellsport.	Mrs. John Loebs.
Congregational Y. P. S. C. E	Clintonville....	F. A. Sedgwick.
Free	Deerfield.....	Miss Mary Pratt.
Public	Eagle River....	Rev. H. C. Todd.
Free	Horicon.....	Miss Clara Carr.
Free Public.....	Mineral Point..	(Volunteer service.)
Public	New London...	E. C. Jost.
Public	Oconomowoc ..	Miss Clara Weber.
Free Parish.....	Phillips	William Grant.
Free	Token Creek...	Miss Mary F. Connor.

FREE LIBRARIES SUPPORTED BY
INDIVIDUALS.

Name of library.	City or village.	Librarian.
Memorial Free.....	Menomonie	Miss Stella Lucas.
Jos. Dessert Free.....	Mosinee	Miss Mary McLane.
Tomahawk Free.....	Tomahawk.....	J. Clarence Webster.

SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARIES.

<i>City or Village.</i>	<i>Librarian.</i>
Columbus.....	Miss Libbie Quickenden.
Dallas	Mrs. J. B. Patterson.
Elkhart.....	P. B. Brueckenbauer.
Gilmanton.....	Geo. Lees.
Mauston.....	
Mukwonago.....	Miss Snover.
Portage.....	Miss Maria Austin.
Racine Junction.....	Miss Ella S. Phelps.
Waukesha.....	Miss Fannie L. Ells.
Waupun.....	Mrs. L. D. Hinkley.

PROPRIETARY LIBRARY.

Milwaukee Law.....	Milwaukee.....	William W. Wight.
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COLLEGE AND ACADEMY LIBRARIES.

<i>Name of Institution.</i>	<i>City or Village.</i>
Lawrence University.....	Appleton.
North Wisconsin Academy.....	Ashland.
Beloit College.....	Beloit.
Wayland Academy.....	Beaver Dam.
St. John's Military Academy.....	Delafield.
Mission House.....	Herman.
Hillside Home.....	Hillside.
Milton College.....	Milton.
Concordia College.....	Milwaukee.
German-English Academy.....	Milwaukee.
Marquette College.....	Milwaukee.
Milwaukee Academy.....	Milwaukee.
National German-Amer. Teachers' Seminary...	Milwaukee.
St. Lawrence College...	Mt. Calvary.
Mt. Horeb Academy.....	Mt. Horeb.
Nashotah House.....	Nashotah.
Sacred Heart College.....	Prairie du Chien.
Racine College.....	Racine.
Home School.....	Racine.
St. Catherine's Academy.....	Racine.
Ripon College.....	Ripon.
Catholic Normal School and Pio Nono College.	St. Francis.
St. Clara Female Academy.....	Sinsinawa.
Northwestern University.....	Watertown.
Sacred Heart College.....	Watertown.
Carroll College.....	Waukesha.

SYSTEMS OF TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

The following table shows the donors of the various systems of traveling libraries now in use in Wisconsin, the names of the secretaries in charge, their headquarters, the number in each system and the territory in which they travel. Documents, periodicals, books and catalogs for these libraries may be sent to the secretaries who will distribute them.

Donors.	Headquarters.	Secretaries.	No.	Territory.
Gifts.....	Wisconsin Free Library			
J. H. Stout.....	Commission. Madison...	F. A. Hutchins.....	42	State.
J. D. Witter.....	Menomonee	Stella Lucas.....	37	Dunn county.
W. H. Bradley.....	Grand Rapids.....	Mrs. W. B. Raymond....	32	Wood county.
Gifts.....	Tomahawk.....	W. H. Bradley	4	Lincoln county.
Woman's Club.....	Vaughn Library, Ashland.	Jaquet M. Green.....	22	North Wisconsin.
Women's Clubs.....	Green Bay.....	Mrs. F. E. Teetshorn....	9	Brown county.
Public Library.....	Berlin.....	Mrs. C. S. Morris.....	5	Green Lake county.
Woman's Clubs.....	Chippewa Falls.....	Maude A. Earley.....	4	Chippewa county.
Woman's Ass'n.....	Marquette.....	Mrs. I. Stephenson.....	9	Marinette county.
Woman's Club.....	Wausau.....	J. F. Lamont.....	2	Marathon county.
E. D. Smith.....	Stevens Point.....	Miss H. Northrup.....	4	Portage county.
Citizens.....	Menasha.....	Janet Russell.....	15	About Menasha.
Woman's Club.....	Merrill.....	Mrs. F. G. Tiffany.....	10	About Merrill.
Woman's Club.....	La Crosse.....	Miss E. D. Biscoe.....	7	La Crosse county.
Normal School.....	Eau Claire.....	Miss B. Gardner.....	8	Eau Claire county.
	Platteville.....		3	About Platteville.

LIBRARIES IN STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Name of Library.	City.	Librarian.
State (law).....	Madison	John R. Berryman.
State Historical Society	Madison	Isaac S. Bradley.
State University.....	Madison	Walter M. Smith.
Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters....	Madison	Wm. S. Marshall.
Normal Schools.....	Milwaukee	Miss Annie H. McNeil.
Normal Schools.....	Oshkosh	Miss E. G. Parmale.
Normal Schools.....	Butteville.....	Miss B. A. Gardner.
Normal Schools.....	River Falls....	Miss Lillian Currier.
Normal Schools.....	Stevens Point..	Miss Elizabeth P. Simpson.
Normal Schools.....	West Superior.	Miss M. Carpenter.
Normal Schools.....	Whitewater....	Miss Elizabeth P. Swan.
Industrial School for Boys	Waukesha	J. K. McGregor.
Industrial School for Girls	Milwaukee.....	
Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	Oshkosh.....	
State Hospital for the Insane	Madison	
School for the Deaf...	Delavan.....	
School for the Blind...	Janesville.....	
State Prison.....	Waupun	
Veterans' Home.....	Waupaca	W. F. Fisher.
State Reformatory ...	Green Bay.....	J. E. Heg.



6. Whitford, R. C.

Early history of education in Wisconsin (see Wisconsin state historical society - Collections 5: 521-51.)

7. _____ History of school supervisors in Wisconsin (see Wisconsin state historical society - Collections 5: 252-68.)

See also Wisconsin Journal of Education and special reports also reports by state Superintendent of public instruction.

For libraries of Wisconsin - see Wisconsin free library commission - Handbook Ed. 4 Madison 1899.

See bibliography of Wisconsin authors comp. by

Thwaites, R. C., Bradley, J. S. and Hawley, E. A. for for the library work of Wisconsin. This may be obtained from Wisconsin state historical society.

For the work done by the Wisconsin state historical society, information can be obtained from the society at Madison.

Collateral reading

Garland, Hamlin

(An alien in the pines 1897

(story of life in a Wisconsin lumber camp.)

U. S. biographical dictionary and portrait gallery of eminent and self made men Wisconsin V. 20 (illustrated) Chicago, American Biographical Publishing Company 1877.

Biographical dictionary and portrait gallery of representative men of Chicago, Wisconsin and World's

Columbian exposition 609 p (illustrated)
Chicago American Biographical Publishing Company 1895.

Continual records of women of Wisconsin 223 p
Madison 1896.

Lapham I. A.

Biographical sketches of distinguished citizens
of Wisconsin (illustrated) Milwaukee Cramer 1891.

Wilke, D. I. (director)

Columbian biographical dictionary and portrait
gallery of representative men of U. S. Wisconsin vol.
(illustrated) Chicago Lewis Publishing Company
1895.

10.

Political and economic history.

Thwaites - Story of Wisconsin p 33-86

Legler p 289-300

1. Political history

* 1. Haven, Spencer

Wisconsin and the nation 295 p (illustrated)
Chicago Flanagan 1897

2. Thomson, A. M.

Political history of Wisconsin 425 p (illustrated)
Williams Milwaukee 1902.

There are many pamphlets and leaflets issued from time to time on certain phases of Wisconsin politics. These are all valuable.

2. Government

* 1. Hutton, A. J.

Wisconsin its state and local government with constitution as amended. New York Maynard 1896.
(small handy vol. good index.)

* 2. Spencer, D. E.

Local government in Wisconsin (see Wisconsin state historical - Collections 11: 502-11.)

3. Wilgus, J. A.

Government of the people of the state of Wisconsin 156 p Philadelphia Eldridge 1897

4. Wright, A. A.

Exposition of the constitution of the state of Wisconsin ed. 44 178 p Madison Midland Publishing Company 1888.

Various books on the counties and cities will be valuable for this subject.

3. Economic history

1. Banks and banking

* 1. Hadden, C. B.

History of early banking in Wisconsin (see Wisconsin academy of sciences, arts and letters - Transactions 1894-5 10: 159-98.
(With a bibliography at the end.)

2. Wright, W: W.

Early legislation concerning Wisconsin
banks (see
Wisconsin state historical society - Proceedings
of the 43rd annual meeting 1895 p 145-61.)

2. Taxation

1. McGregor, J: P.

Historic sketch of state banking (see
Snyder, Van Vechten and Company Historic atlas
of Wisconsin.)

Wilgus, J. A.

Government of people of state of Wisconsin
p 110-15.

3. May riots 1886

Legler p 301-9

The state publications, the Blue book, Senate and assembly
journal, Statutes Governor's messages and reports of the
various officers give all legislation etc. of Wisconsin are
up-to-date and should be examined for such material.

Collateral reading

Burgman, J: R.

History of bench and bar of Wisconsin 2 V.
(illustrated) Chicago Cooper 1898

Reed, P. M.

Bench and bar of Wisconsin (illustrates
Milwaukee Reed 1889.

The State Historical Society of Wisconsin

Bulletin of Information No. 11

December, 1899

[REVISED REPRINT OF PART OF BULLETIN NO. 4.]

A SELECTED LIST OF PRINTED MATERIAL RELATING TO THE HISTORY OF WISCONSIN.

ORIGINAL SOURCES.

For the original study of early Wisconsin history, the principal source is the *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, of which fourteen volumes have thus far been published by the State Historical Society; early volumes are now scarce. Public, normal, and high school libraries will be found, as a rule, to contain those now available; such libraries as do not have them, should apply to the secretary of this Society. A detailed list of the Society's publications will be sent to all applicants.

GENERAL HISTORIES OF THE STATE.

The latest history of Wisconsin, is Legler's *Leading Events of Wisconsin History* (Sentinel Co., Milwaukee, 1898, price \$1.25). Thwaites's *Story of Wisconsin* (Lothrop Publishing Co., Boston, 1890 and 1899, price \$1.50) is largely used in the schools. Strong's *History of the Territory of Wisconsin* (pub. by the State, 1885, price \$2.50) is a compilation of Territorial annals. Lapham's *Wisconsin* (1844, enlarged in 1846) is now out of print; so also are McLeod's *History of Wisconsin* (1846), Smith's *History of Wisconsin* (pub. by the State, 1854, vols. i. and iii., all that were issued) and Tuttle's *Illustrated History of the State of Wisconsin* (1875) — although copies of Smith and Tuttle are not rare in the State.

Consul W. Butterfield has written several condensed historical sketches of the State. One of these will be found in the opening pages of each of the series of county histories published from 1879 to 1882, inclusive, by the Western Historical Company of Chicago. The sketch in the history of Vernon, Crawford, and Green counties will be found superior to the others. Similar historical sketches by Butterfield may be found in Snyder and Van Vechten's *Historical Atlas of Wisconsin* (Milwaukee, 1878); in the Wisconsin number of *Descriptive America* (New York, October, 1884). The

Wisconsin Blue Book for 1899 contains several historical articles which will be found useful for reference; these are: "The Evolution of Wisconsin," pp. 115, 116; "An Outline History of Wisconsin," pp. 117-129; and "Historical Outline of the Admission of Wisconsin to the Union," pp. 17-20. Consult articles by Charles Dudley Warner and William F. Vilas in *Harper's Magazine*, April, 1888, and April, 1891, respectively; also the rubric "Wisconsin," by T. C. Chamberlin and F. J. Turner, in *Encyclopædia Britannica* (9th ed.); and, under the same rubric, by R. G. Thwaites, in *Johnson's Universal Cyclopædia* (revised ed.). Thwaites's *Historic Waterways* (A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, 1888) describes the historic rivers of Wisconsin as they appear to day, with reference to the story of their past.

SELECT PERIODS.

Treatment of select periods of Wisconsin history will be found in Butterfield's *Discovery of the Northwest by Jean Nicolet in 1634* (R. Clarke Co., Cincinnati, 1881); Heberd's *History of Wisconsin under the Dominion of France* (Midland Pub. Co., Madison, 1890); Davidson's *In Unnamed Wisconsin* (S. Chapman, Milw., 1895); Folsom's *Fifty Years in the Northwest* (Pioneer Press Co., St. Paul, 1888); Kinzie's *Wau-Bun, the "early day" in the Northwest* (Derby and Jackson, N. Y., 1856; and J. B. Lippincott, Phila., 1873); and Van Cleve's *Three Score Years and Ten* (Author, Minneapolis, 1895).

See also, articles in the Society's *Collections* and *Proceedings* (a classified list of these articles is contained in the present bulletin, pp. 10-17), and in the *Parkman Club Papers* (send to Gardner P. Stickney, 427 Bradford St., Milwaukee, for a list of publications of this organization). Excellent material may also be found in the publications of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters; and of the Minnesota, Michigan, Iowa, and Chicago historical societies.

CITY AND COUNTY HISTORIES.

Fair county histories are those of Crawford and Richland, Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Fond du Lac, Grant, Green, Iowa, Jefferson, La Crosse, La Fayette, Milwaukee, Outagamie, Racine and Kenosha, Rock, Sauk, Waupaca, Waukesha, and Winnebago. *The History of Northern Wisconsin* (Chicago, 1881) has sketches of all the northern and central counties. The best city history is Neville and Martin's *Historic Green Bay* (Green Bay, 1894, price, \$1.25). Buck's *Milwaukee* (1876-1886, 4 vols.) is ponderous, ill-digested, and often unreliable. Other town histories of importance are: Durrie's *Madison*, Park's *Madison*, Simmon's *Lake Geneva*, Mapes's *Ripon*, and Cunningham's *Neenah*.

PREHISTORIC PERIOD.

For general accounts of prehistoric man in America, see Nadaillac's *Prehistoric America*; Bryant and Gay's *History of the United States*, vol. 1, pp. 1-34; Winsor's *Narrative and Critical History of America*, vol. 1, pp. 329-444; Morgan's *Ancient Society*; and the introductory chapter in Fiske's *Discovery of America*. The mass of literature on Mound-builders and Indians is enormous, and reference can here be made only to a few notable studies in fairly accessible works.

For Wisconsin, Lapham's *Antiquities of Wisconsin* (Smithsonian Contributions, 1855), which is a rare work, is the most elaborate, and written quite in the modern spirit.

George Gale's *Upper Mississippi, or Historical Sketches of the Mound-Builders, the Indian Tribes, and the Progress of Civilization in the West* (Chicago, 1867), is old-fashioned, but has much of value.

S. D. Peet's *Emblematic Mounds* (vol. 2 of his *Prehistoric America*, Chicago, 1890) is of the old school, but useful as a report of observations in the field. See criticism in *The Nation*, for February 5, 1891.

The latest conclusions regarding the Mound-builders should be sought in Thomas's *Introduction to North American Archaeology* (R. Clarke Co., Cincinnati, 1899, \$2), also his "Work on Mound Explorations" (*Bureau of Ethnology Report*, 1887); Carr's "The Mounds of the Mississippi Valley Historically Considered" (*Memoirs of Kentucky Geological Survey*, vol. 2, 1882; Hoy's "Who Built the Mounds?" (*Trans. Wis. Academy*, vol. 7); Fiske's *Discovery of America*, vol. 1, pp. 140-146; Brinton's "The Probable Nationality of the Mound-Builders" (*American Antiquarian*, vol. 4, p. 9, 1881); Powell's "Prehistoric Man in America," and "Problems of American Archaeology" (*Forum*, January and February, 1890); Thomas's articles in *Magazine of American History*, May, 1887, and July and September, 1888; Putnam's "Prehistoric remains in the Ohio Valley," and "Serpent Mound of Ohio" (*Century*, March and April, 1890).

Thomas's *Catalogue of Prehistoric Works East of the Rocky Mountains* (Smithsonian Institution, 1891), with descriptive bibliography of the subject, contains a list of Wisconsin Mounds that have been described in publications of various sorts. The book is helpful to the student.

Mound Exploring.—The unscientific exploration of mounds is to be deprecated; merely digging pits into them "to see what can be found," is vandalism. No one should attempt to dig into a mound without reading the Smithsonian Institution's "Circular in Reference to American Archaeology" (*Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections*, No. 316, dated February 1, 1878), which gives explicit directions. Specimens obtained

should, however, not be sent to the National Museum, but to the Wisconsin Historical Society, at Madison, for preservation within our own State.

Pottery.—Concerning the pottery of the Mound-builders (the principal collections of which are in the National Museum at Washington, the Peabody Museum at Cambridge, Mass., and the museum of the Davenport (Iowa) Academy of Natural Sciences, although the Wisconsin Historical Society's collection is creditable) see papers by Rau, in *Smithsonian Report*, 1866; by Barber, in *American Antiquarian*, vol. 8, p. 76; by Holmes, in *Bureau of Ethnology Report*, 1882-83, p. 437; by Foster, in *American Naturalist*, January, 1873; and by Putnam, in the same magazine, June, 1875.

Copper Implements.—See Foster's *Prehistoric Races* (1873), ch. 7; Whittlesey's "Ancient Mining on the Shores of Lake Superior" (*Smithsonian Contributions*, 1863); Houghton's "Ancient Copper Mines in Lake Superior" (in Swineford's *History and Review of the Mineral Resources of Lake Superior*, Marquette, 1876); Abbott's *Primitive Industry*, ch. 28; Hoy's "How and by Whom Were the Copper Implements Made?" (*Trans. Wis. Academy*, vol. 4, p. 132); Butler's "Prehistoric Wisconsin" (*Collections*, vol. 7, p. 80.), also his "Copper Age in Wisconsin" (*Proceedings Amer. Antiq. Soc.* April, 1877), and his "Copper Tools Found in the State of Wisconsin" (*Trans. Wis. Academy*, vol. 3, p. 99); N. H. Winchell's "Ancient Copper Mines of Isle Royale" (*Pop. Sci. Mo.*, September, 1881); and a criticism thereof by J. P. Maclean, in *Amer. Antiquarian*, January, 1882.

Stone Implements.—Many of the foregoing have references to implements in stone. Read especially on this subject, Abbott's *Primitive Industry* (Cincinnati, 1881). There are condensed articles on the American stone age, by Gratacap in *Amer. Antiquarian*, vol. 4, and McGee in *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, November, 1883. W. H. Holmes, of the Bureau of Ethnology, is the recognized authority on stone implements, his recent papers being as follows: "Vestiges of Early Man in Minnesota," *Amer. Geologist*, April, 1893; "Traces of Man in the Trenton Gravel," and "Traces of Glacial Man in Ohio," *Jour. of Geology*, Jan.-Feb., and Feb.-March, 1893, respectively; papers on the stone implements of the Potomac region, in *Amer. Anthropologist* for 1893; "The Evolution of Stone Implements," *Proc. Amer. Assoc. for Advanc. of Science* (Madison meeting, 1893); and "The Natural History of Stone Implements," in *Memoirs of International Congress of Anthropology* (Chicago, 1894), pp. 120-139. See Winsor's *Narrative and Critical History of America*, vol. 1, pp. 358-428, for detailed bibliography.

The American Indian.—See introduction to Parkman's *Jesuits in North America*, also to his *Conspiracy of Pontiac*, vol. 1, pp. 1-45;

Bancroft's *History of the United States* (final ed.), vol. 2, pp. 86-136; Hildreth's *History of the United States*, vol. 1, pp. 50-70; H. H. Bancroft's *Native Races of the Pacific States*, vol. 1, pp. 1-28; Brinton's *American Race*; Short's *North Americans of Antiquity*; Catlin's *North American Indians*; Drake's *Aboriginal Races of North America*; Ellis's *Red Man and White Man of North America*; Ridpath's *Popular History of the United States*; pp. 41-59; Doyle's *English Colonies*, vol. 1, pp. 8-17; Thwaites's *The Colonies*, pp. 7-12. The best condensed account, brought down to date, is the opening chapter of Fiske's *Discovery of America*, which the student should by all means read.

For an account of the Wisconsin tribes, outlining their history from the time of Nicolet's visit (1634) to date, see Butterfield's account, in Snyder and Van Vechten's *Historical Atlas of Wisconsin*, pp. 123-126. For an account of the Wisconsin Winnebagoes of to-day, see our *Collections*, vols. 12, 13. The *Collections* are also valuable for matter on other early Wisconsin tribes — Chippewa, Menomonee, Pottawattomie, Sac, Fox, Mascoutin, etc.: and of the New York tribes — Oneida, Stockbridge, Brothertown, Munsee, etc. — which were removed to Wisconsin in 1830-32. See also, several publications of the Parkman Club. *A Compilation of all the Treaties between the United States and the Indian Tribes* (Washington, 1873) is essential to any detailed study of the relations of the tribes to the general government.

ERA OF EXPLORATION.

The chief authority on Jean Nicolet, is Butterfield's *Discovery of the Northwest*. See also *Collections*, vol. 11, pp. 1-25.

Concerning Radisson and Groseilliers, consult the latter, pp. 64-96; also Campbell's "Radisson's Journal; its value in history," *Proceedings*, 1895, and his "Explorations of Lake Superior" in *Parkman Club Publ.*, no. 2 (Milw., 1896).

An interesting account of the early Jesuit missions, is Verwyst's *Missionary Labors of Fathers Marquette, Menard, and Allouez in the Lake Superior Region* (Milwaukee, 1886). Campbell's "Père René Ménard," *Parkman Club Publ.*, no. 11 (1897) is of special interest to Wisconsin; so also, La Boule's "Allouez and La Salle," *Proceedings*, 1898. See Shea's *Discovery and Exploration of the Mississippi* (New York, 1853), for Marquette's Journal. Consult also, the reprint and English translation of the *Jesuit Relations* now in course of publication (Burrows Bros. Co., Cleveland, O.). The three-volume French reprint edition of the *Relations*, published at Quebec in 1858, is now rare: the original *Relations*, published in Paris (1632-1672), are now seldom seen, except in libraries of the first importance. Parkman's *Jesuits in North America*, and

La Salle and the Discovery of the Great West, are invaluable; so also, the earlier chapters of Hinsdale's *Old Northwest*. Vol. 4 of Winsor's *Narrative and Critical History* has much recent material on this subject.

Thwaites's "Story of Chequamegon Bay," in *Collections*, vol. 13, and "Story of Mackinac," in vol. 14, treat of this period.

THE FRENCH REGIME.

Parkman's historical series, *France and England in North America* (11 volumes), are of the utmost importance in a detailed study of the French regime. Hebbard's *History of Wisconsin under the Dominion of France* is a careful study.

Perrot's *Memoire sur les Mœurs, Costumes, et Religion des Sauvages de l'Amerique septentrionale* (edited by Tailhan, and published at Leipsic and Paris, 1864), is the only work covering fur-trade operations in Wisconsin between 1660 and 1670, and is the best one up to 1690. La Potherie's *Histoire de l'Amerique septentrionale* (Paris, 1722, 4 vols.), Du Lhut's *Mémoire* of 1633, Hennepin's *Description de la Louisiane*, the *Jesuit Relations*, and Charlevoix's *Histoire de la Nouvelle France* (Paris, 1744), are important contemporaneous works.

On the Fox War, see Hebbard, Parkman's *Half Century of Conflict*, and Turner's *Character and Influence of the Fur Trade in Wisconsin* (pub. by our Society in 1889, and in an extended form by the Johns Hopkins University Press in 1891). See also our *Collections*, notably Draper's notes on De Louvigny, etc., in vol. 5.

The best account of the fur trade is Turner's monograph, cited above. See also various articles in the *Collections*, notably Grignon's "Recollections," in vol. 3. The moot question of early French fur-trading posts on the Mississippi is exhaustively discussed in vol. 10 by Draper, Butterfield and Neill.

In the study of life in the early French towns, besides Parkman, consult Hinsdale's *Old Northwest*, pp. 21-69; Dunn's *Indiana* (American Commonwealth series), pp. 41-130; Bourinot's *Local Government in Canada* (Johns Hopkins Univ. Studies, 5th series).

Good histories of Canada are: Kingsford's, Withrow's (ed. 1885), MacMullen's (2d ed., 1869), and Bourinot's (Story of the Nations series). A good French account is Garneau's *Histoire de Canada*.

Consult Winsor's *Narrative and Critical History of America*, vol. 4, and Thwaites's *The Colonies* (Epochs of American History series), p. 245, for more extended bibliographies of New France.

MODERN WISCONSIN.

Articles and reminiscences in the *Proceedings* and *Collections*, bearing on early days in Wisconsin, are so numerous in all the volumes as to render it unnecessary to point out more than a few, by way of illustrating the range. The entire list, classified, will be found upon pp. 10-17 of the present Bulletin.

Hinsdale's *Old Northwest*, Roosevelt's *Winning of the West*, Dunn's *Indiana*, and Drake's *Making of the Great West*, are useful in studying the Northwest Territory. Monographs of different phases of the subject, are numerous.

Documentary material covering the history of Wisconsin in the Revolutionary War, will be found in the *Collections*, particularly vols. 11 and 12.

Neville and Martin's *Historic Green Bay* has admirable sketches of life among the fur-traders of the American domination.

On the Ceresco community, read Flower, "Fourierism in Wisconsin," *Mag. of Western History*, vol. 5, p. 458. The Voree Mormons can be studied by reference to a rare file of their organ, *The Voree Herald*, in the State Historical Library; see also, Legler's "A Moses of the Mormons," *Parkman Club Publ.*, nos. 15, 16 (1897).

For an account of the boundary dispute, see Thwaites's, "The Boundaries of Wisconsin," *Collections*, vol. 11, and Sanford's "State Sovereignty in Wisconsin," *Ann. Report of Amer. Historical Association*, 1891.

Concerning the State's political history, the *Collections* may be used freely. The Hubbell trial, with Ryan's famous address to the jury, is reported in full in *Trial of Impeachment of Levi Hubbell* (Madison, 1853). Chief Justice Whiton's state sovereignty decision in the Booth Case will be found in *Wisconsin Supreme Court Reports* (Dixon's notes), vol. 3, pp. 13 ff. See also, Smith's "Free Soil Party in Wisconsin," *Proceedings*, 1894; Mason's "The Fugitive Slave Law in Wisconsin, with reference to Nullification Sentiment," *Proceedings*, 1895; and Davidson's "Negro Slavery in Wisconsin," *Proceedings*, 1892.

The Fox and Wisconsin River Improvement can be studied in pamphlets in the State Historical Library; the story of the inception of the enterprise is told in "Reminiscences of Morgan L. Martin," *Collections*, vol. 11, pp. 409-415. See also, Sanborn's "Story of the Fox-Wisconsin River Improvement," *Proceedings*, 1899. On the Rock River canal project, consult Lapham's *Documentary History of Rock River Canal* (1840), and a collection of pamphlets in the State Historical Library.

On the financial history of the Territory and State, consult Hammond's "The Financial History of Wisconsin Territory," in *Proceedings*, 1893; Butler's "Alexander Mitchell," *Collections*, vol. 11; Bashford's "His-

tory of Early Banking in Wisconsin" (Madison, 1895); and Wight's "Early Legislation concerning Wisconsin Banks," *Proceedings*, 1895.

Baker's "Elective Franchise in Wisconsin," *Proceedings*, 1893, and her "Bibliographical Account of the Wisconsin Constitutional Conventions," *Proceedings*, 1897, are valuable. Another helpful political monograph, is Spencer's "Local Government in Wisconsin," *Collections*, vol. 11.

The best account of the English expedition against Prairie du Chien (1814) is Brymner's, in vol. 11 of the *Collections*, supplemented by documents, in vols. 11, 12, and 13. See also Cruikshank's "Robert Dickson, the Indian Trader," in vol. 12.

On the Red Bird uprising, see articles in the *Collections*, notably vols. 2, 4, 5, and 8. For the Black Hawk affair, see Thwaites's "Story of the Black Hawk War," in vol. 12 of the *Collections*; on p. 217, *note*, is a bibliography of the subject. Mrs. Kinzie's *Wau Bun* gives graphic pictures of life and manners at Wisconsin frontier posts, before and during this war. See also, Mrs. C. O. Van Cleve's *Three Score Years and Ten*, and Folsom's *Fifty Years in the Northwest*. In vol. 14 of the *Collections*, A. J. Turner gives the history of Fort Winnebago. The story of the removal of New York Indians to Wisconsin is told in many articles in the *Collections*, notably vols. 2, 8, and 12.

Numerous papers, in nearly every volume of the *Collections*, tell of the settlement of the lead mines. Thwaites's "Notes on Early Lead Mining," and Libby's "Significance of the Lead and Shot Trade," and "Helena Shot Tower," all in *Collections*, vol. 13, are the latest studies. See also historical sketch in *Harper's Magazine*, vol. 32, p. 681, and county histories of Green, La Fayette, and Iowa.

Foreign groups are classified in Thwaites's "Preliminary Notes on the Distribution of Foreign Groups in Wisconsin," *Proceedings*, 1890. On the Swiss, see Luchsinger's "The Swiss Colony of New Glarus," *Collections*, vols. 8 and 12. On the Germans, Everest's "How Wisconsin Came by Its Large German Element," *Collections*, vol. 12, also her paper on "Geographical Origin of German Immigration to Wisconsin," vol. 14; and Bruncken's "How Germans Become Americans," *Proceedings*, 1897. On the Belgians, Martin's "The Belgians of Northeast Wisconsin," *Collections*, vol. 13. On the Icelanders and Cornish, articles in *Collections*, vol. 14. On the Norwegians, *Proceedings*, 1893.

For church history the following are important: Verwyst's *Missionary Labors*, above cited; Mazzuchelli's *Memorie storiche ed edificanti d'un Missionario*, etc., a rare work (published in Milan, Italy, 1844) in Italian, by an early Catholic missionary in Wisconsin (1830-1843); *The Catholic Church in Wisconsin* (Catholic Historical Pub. Co., Milwaukee,

1898; Bennett and Lawson's *History of Methodism in Wisconsin* (Cranston & Stowe, Cincinnati, 1890); Miller's *Thirty Years in the Itinerary* (I. L. Hauser & Co., Milwaukee, 1875); Peet's *History of the Presbyterian and Congregational Churches and Ministers in Wisconsin* (S. Chapman, Milw., 1851); Clary's *History of the Churches and Ministers Connected with the Presbyterian and Congregational Convention of Wisconsin* (B. E. Hale, Beloit, 1861); and Davidson's "Early Missions on Chequamegon Bay," *Collections*, vol. 12.

For educational history, consult Stearns's *Columbian History of Education in Wisconsin* (1893), the latest work on the subject.

Consult special historical articles in Snyder and Van Vechten's *Historical Atlas of Wisconsin*, on Railroads, Education, Lumbering, Banking, Commerce and Manufacturing, Public Domain, Health, Mineral Resources, Flora and Fauna, Climatology, and Geology. Chamberlin's *Geology of Wisconsin* (1873-79; 4 vols.) is invaluable.

WISCONSIN IN THE CIVIL WAR.

Thwaites's *Story of Wisconsin*, chaps. x, xi, and Legler's *Leading Events of Wisconsin History*, pp. 244-279, for a general survey.

For details, consult *Annual Report of Adjutant General* for 1865, now a rare book; Quiner's *Military History of Wisconsin* (Chicago, 1866); Love's *Wisconsin in the War of the Rebellion* (Chicago, 1866); Bryant's "Badgers in Battle," *Wisconsin Soldiers' and Sailors' Reunion Roster* (Milwaukee, 1880).

Regimental histories have been written as follows: *Third*, Bryant (1891); *Sixth*, Dawes (1891); *Eighth*, Driggs (1864), Greene (1836), and Williams (1890); *Eleventh*, McMyler (1865); *Twelfth*, Rood (1865); *Thirteenth*, Lovejoy (1894); *Fourteenth*, Rogers (1863), and Tucker (1892); *Fifteenth*, Johnson (1869), Enander (1831), and Anderson (1895); *Twenty-first*, Holmes (1834); *Twenty-second*, Bradley (1865); *Thirty-seventh*, Eden (1865); *Thirty-eighth*, Pierce (1866). Histories of "Old Abe," the war eagle of the Eighth, are by Barrett (1865 and 1876), and Flower (1885). See also, published reports of regimental reunions.

For the casualties of the contest, see Fox's *Regimental Losses in the American Civil War* (Albany, N. Y., 1889).

CLASSIFIED LIST OF PAPERS IN THE "WISCONSIN
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[*C.* = Collections. *P.* = Proceedings.]

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The Northwest in the Nation, *P.* 1892, pp. 92-99.
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Material available for the historical study of the Old Northwest, *P.* 1896,
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Juneau Co.—Early exploration and settlement of Juneau County,
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- Kenosha.**—Early history of Kenosha county, and of the Western Emigration Company, *C. ii.*, pp. 450-479.
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- La Crosse and Monroe Cos.**—Early settlement of La Crosse and Monroe counties, *C. iv.*, pp. 383-392.
- Lake Mills.**—Lake Mills in the War of Secession, *P.* 1896, pp. 99-106.
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- Prescott.**—Sketch of Prescott, and Pierce county, *C. iil.*, pp. 453-465.
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- Wisconsin River.**—The "Upper Wisconsin" country, *C. iil.*, pp. 435-452.
- Walworth Co.**—Pioneer history of Walworth county, *C. vi.*, pp. 436-475.
- Watertown.**—First grave in the city of Watertown, *C. iv.*, pp. 377-381.
- Whitewater.**—Sketch of Whitewater, *C. iil.*, pp. 427-434.

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10.—Suggestive outlines for the study of Wisconsin history.—Issued November, 1899; pp. 13.

11.—A selected list of printed material relating to the history of Wisconsin. (Revised reprint of part of Bulletin No. 4.)—Issued December, 1899; pp. 18.

12.—Suggestions to local historians, in Wisconsin. (Revised reprint of part of Bulletin No. 4.)—Issued December, 1899; pp. 8.

The State Historical Society of Wisconsin

Bulletin of Information No. 10

November, 1899

Suggestive Outlines for the Study of Wisconsin History

BASED UPON THE FOLLOWING BOOKS:

- Draper and Thwaites (editors)—Wisconsin Historical Collections, 14 vols. The State, 1855-98. (See Bulletin No. 11 for classified list of articles in the *Collections* and *Proceedings* of the Society.)
- Carr—The Mounds of the Mississippi Valley Historically Considered. Robert Clarke Co., Cincinnati, 1883.
- Hebberd—Wisconsin under French Dominion. Midland Publishing Co., Madison, 1890.
- Davidson—In Unnamed Wisconsin—1634-1836. S. Chapman, Milwaukee, 1895.
- Strong—History of Wisconsin Territory. The State, 1885.
- Legler—Leading Events in Wisconsin History. Sentinel Company, Milwaukee, 1898.
- Smith—History of Wisconsin, vols. i and iii (all published). The State, 1854.
- Thwaites—The Story of Wisconsin. D. Lothrop Co., Boston, 1891—new ed., 1899.
- Tuttle—An Illustrated History of the State of Wisconsin. Russell, Boston, 1875.
- Stearns (editor)—The Columbian History of Education in Wisconsin. State Committee on Educational Exhibit for Wisconsin, 1893.
- Wisconsin Blue Book, 1899—for historical articles: "The Evolution of Wisconsin," pp. 115, 116; "An Outline History of Wisconsin," pp. 117-129; and "Historical Outline of the Admission of Wisconsin to the Union," pp. 17-20.
- Tenney and Atwood—Memorial Record of the Fathers of Wisconsin. David Atwood, Madison, 1880.
- Neville and Martin—Historic Green Bay, 1634-1840. The Authors, Green Bay, 1893.

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SUGGESTIVE OUTLINES FOR THE STUDY OF WISCONSIN HISTORY.

The Society has recently received from women's clubs throughout the State, so many urgent applications for suggestions relative to the study of Wisconsin history, that it has been deemed advisable to prepare this Bulletin. In Bulletin No. 4, we presented a selected list of printed material bearing upon the history of the State, for which list there has been so large a demand that a new edition has become necessary; this will soon appear as Bulletin No. 11. But study clubs not blessed with ample public library facilities find that the books therein mentioned are difficult, if not impossible, to obtain. We have, therefore, in the present Bulletin, restricted our references to an elementary list, at least some of the volumes of which can be obtained with comparative ease; although others are undoubtedly rare. The *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, previous to Vol. X, have long been out of stock; nevertheless there are numerous complete sets throughout the state, several of them in public libraries. We have included them in our list, because they are a first necessity in the detailed study of Wisconsin history.

The topics have for convenience been grouped into six periods, which fairly represent the several phases of the history of the State. But these may profitably be subdivided, according to the time the club desires to spend upon the period. In this connection, those interested may obtain from the Society copies of its forthcoming Bulletin No. 12, *Suggestions to Local Historians in Wisconsin* (a revised reprint of a part of Bulletin No. 4); this gives hints upon available sources of local history material—such as official records, manuscripts, newspaper files, general printed matter, and interviews with pioneers; it also states some of the essentials of a local history. Club essayists in this field will, we hope, find these suggestions helpful in many ways.

Those desiring to dip still deeper into this particular well of history, and having access to a large public library,—without which a detailed study of the making of Wisconsin is impracticable,—will find our Bulletin No. 11 of practical value.

I. PREHISTORIC PERIOD.

The Mound Builders.—Character of artificial earthworks of eastern half of United States. Effigy mounds (rude outlines of birds, beasts, fishes, reptiles, and sometimes implements of war), peculiar to Wisconsin. Old theory of distinct race of semi-civilized Mound-builders, no longer tenable. Work of the Bureau of Ethnology. Its conclusion now generally adopted: "The links discovered, directly connecting the Indians and Mound-builders, are so numerous and well established, that there should no longer be any hesitancy in accepting the theory that the two are one and the same people."

Stone and Copper Implements.—At the time of Columbian discovery, America was in the polished-stone age. The fur trade supplanted native implements of copper and stone, with iron implements of European make. Copper implements plentiful in Wisconsin, owing to proximity of Lake Superior mines.

The Indians.—At the time of Columbian discovery, Wisconsin was occupied by several rude and war-like Algonkin tribes, with a strong Dakotan band, the Winnebagoes. Most early white towns are on sites of Indian villages. Indian organization weak, being pure democracy. Habits, dress, and religious belief of the American savage. His intellectual activity on a higher plane than commonly assigned him.

Wisconsin had different relations with the Indian than did the Eastern states. Settled by French fur traders and missionaries when New England and Virginia were young, no serious savage opposition ever met the progress of civilization here.

COLLATERAL READING.

Lapham's "Antiquities of Wisconsin" (*Smithsonian Contributions*, 1855); Nadaillac's *Prehistoric America*; Bryant and Gay's *History of the United States*, vol. 1, pp. 1-34; Winsor's *Narrative and Critical History of America*, vol. 1, pp. 329-444; Abbott's *Primitive Industry*; introduction to Parkman's *Jesuits in North America*, and his *Conspiracy of Pontiac*, vol. 1, pp. 1-45; Bancroft's *History of the United States* (final ed.), vol. 2, pp. 86-136; Hildreth's *History of the United States*, vol. 1, pp. 50-70; Ridpath's *Popular History of the United States*, pp. 41-50; Doyle's *English Colonies*, vol. 1, pp. 8-17; Thwaites's *The Colonies*, pp. 7-12. The best condensed account brought down to date, is the opening chapter of Fiske's *Discovery of America*, which the student should by all means read.

Magazine articles are: Putnam's "American Antiquities in Ohio Valley," and "Serpent Mound of Ohio" (*Century Magazine*, March and April, 1890).

For an account of the Wisconsin tribes, outlining their history from the time of Nicolet's visit (1634) to date, see Butterfield's account, in Snyder and Van Vechten's *Historical Atlas of Wisconsin* (Milwaukee, 1878), pp. 123-126.

II. THE ERA OF EXPLORATION (1634-1673).

Geography.—A clear understanding of the geography of Wisconsin essential to a comprehension of its history. Situated between two great water systems, which closely approach each other within her bounds, she is the keystone in a mighty arch of transcontinental communication.

Early French Explorations.—Establishment of Quebec (1608). Champlain on Lake Huron (1615). French influence had penetrated far inland by the time of the Mayflower (1620). The Jesuit missionaries. "Their wondrous zeal illumined the History of New France with a poetic glamour such as is cast over no other part of America north of Mexico." *Cour-eurs de bois* and the fur trade. General supposition that the continent was narrow. Eager search for a waterway through to the Pacific, or "China sea."

Wisconsin Discovered.—Erroneous geographical and ethnographical notions cause Champlain to think Wisconsin Winnebagoes to be Chinese. Jean Nicolet sent (1634) to treat with them. His journey up the Fox.

Fur Trade.—Radisson and Groseilliers open possibly first fur trade in Wisconsin (winter of 1658-59). Their probable discovery of the Mississippi in 1659: "We ware 4 moneths in our voyage without doeing any thing but goe from river to river. * * * By the persuasion of some of them we went into ye great river that divides it selfe in 2." Their adventures on Lake Superior, in 1661-62.

Jesuits.—Fathers Menard (1661), Allouez (1665), Marquette (1669), Dablon (1670), and Andre (1671). Establishment of La Pointe (at the foot of Chequamegon Bay, on the mainland) and De Pere (St. Francis Xavier) missions.

French take Possession.—St. Lusson takes formal possession of the Northwest at Sault Ste. Marie, in name of Louis XIV. (1671).

Discovery of Upper Mississippi.—Radisson and Groseilliers (1659), and possibly La Salle (1671). Joliet sent by Frontenac to explore the Fox-Wisconsin route to the Mississippi, and see if the latter empties into the China Sea. He is joined by Marquette at Mackinac. The romantic story of their expedition. They enter the Mississippi at Prairie du Chien, June 17, 1673.

Summary.—"Nicolet showed the way hither. Radisson and Groseilliers proved Wisconsin's capabilities for the fur trade. The Jesuit Fathers, with that wondrous fortitude born of the zeal which makes men martyrs, planted a stake in the wilderness, that was in due time to grow and blossom and bear fruit. Joliet opened a highway through, and made Wisconsin the chief gateway to the interior of the continent."

COLLATERAL READING.

The chief authority on Nicolet is Butterfield's *Discovery of the Northwest* (Cincinnati, 1881).

An interesting account of the early Jesuit missions is, Verwyst's *Missionary Labors of Fathers Marquette, Menard, and Allouez in the Lake Superior Region* (Milwaukee, 1886). See Shea's *Discovery and Exploration of the Mississippi* (New York, 1853), for Marquette's Journal.

Parkman's *Jesuits in North America*, and *La Salle and the Discovery of the Great West*, are invaluable; so also the earlier chapters of Hinsdale's *Old Northwest*. Winsor's *Narrative and Critical History of America*, vol. 4, has much recent material on this subject.

III. THE FRENCH REGIME (1671-1760).

Taking Possession.—St. Luson takes possession of the Northwest for the French King, at Sault Ste. Marie, June 14, 1671.

Nicholas Perrot.—Interpreter and manager to St. Luson's party. Perrot was in Wisconsin as a *coureur de bois*, as early as 1665. Appointed "commandant of the west" in 1685. His fur-trading posts at Trempealeau, Lake Pepin, and Prairie du Chien. His Green Bay ostensorium (1686), "the oldest relic of white man's occupancy in the United States, bearing upon it a contemporaneous date, with the exception of some moss-grown tombstones at Plymouth and Jamestown."

Other French Adventurers.—La Salle, who "ranks among the greatest explorers of his time," supposed to have discovered the Mississippi in 1671. He builds a fort at or near Prairie du Chien. — Du Lhut (Duluth), and his fur-trading operations on the Upper Mississippi. His rescue of Father Louis Hennepin (1680), and their journey from Prairie du Chien to Green Bay, over the Fox-Wisconsin rivers. — Le Sueur on the Fox-Wisconsin route (1683). His trade on the Upper Mississippi, and forts at La Pointe and elsewhere. His search for copper and lead mines.

The Fox War.—The Fox Indians held the Fox-Wisconsin waterways, and—encouraged by Dutch and English traders—from about 1700 until about 1755 refused progress to the French, except spasmodically. Le Sueur opens the route from Lake Superior to the Mississippi, by way of the Bois Brulé and St. Croix rivers. Louvigny (1716), De Lignery (1726 and 1728), and other French captains, raid the Foxes, who are finally bought off (1754-55), the French fort at Green Bay rebuilt, and a post re-established at Prairie du Chien. But war with the English colonies now broke out, and in 1760 New France fell. The long continued Fox War did much to weaken the French in the West, rendering it impracticable to fully connect Canada and Louisiana.

French Persistency.—Though thus long hampered by the Foxes, the French nevertheless thoroughly explored Wisconsin, establishing scores of trading posts (half commercial, half military), and planting the seeds of Green Bay, Prairie du Chien, etc.

French Towns.—The outgrowth either of Jesuit missions or the fur trade. A fur-trading post the center of every little hamlet. At the time of the fall of New France, the chief posts in the Northwest were Detroit, Mackinaw, Green Bay, Prairie du Chien, Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and Vincennes. The inhabitants mostly dependent on the fur trade. The *bourgeois*, or masters; *voyageurs*, or boatmen; *coureurs de bois*, or unlicensed fur-trade wanderers; the *habitants*, or permanent villagers, the most of them small farmers. "Down by the river were the little log cabins, with their well-sweeps and orchards, back of which stretched the narrow, ribbon-like fields, such as one may see to day at Quebec and Montreal, and even at our own Green Bay and Prairie du Chien."

French Life and Manners.—"The French *habitant* was a social animal." The wine shop, the little French fiddle, social festivities. "The French-Canadian went in his boat to visit his next-door neighbor." An easy-going fellow, "caring little what flag he might be called to serve under, so long as his welfare was undisturbed, and yet no mean fighter when once engaged in the scrimmage." Green Bay an important recruiting post for the French army during the French and English War. Langlade's operations against English colonists in western Pennsylvania, at Braddock's defeat, at the siege of Fort George, and on the Heights of Abraham.

Permanency of French Influence.—Although the political power of the French in the Northwest came to an end in 1760, "Frenchmen still held Wisconsin for many long years to come. English fur-trade companies, and later the American, employed Wisconsin Frenchmen and French half-breeds as their agents in the forest, and French *bourgeois*, *voyageurs* and *habitants* were dominant here as of old. It was not until the decline of the fur trade, about 1834—two hundred years after the coming of Nicolet—that Wisconsin became at last Americanized, and the French *regime* but a memory." Permanent effect of the French *regime* upon Wisconsin—seen in geographical names, in customs, and in terminology, and in all of the old French towns are still little closely-knit communities of Creoles who live in an atmosphere of the past. "If our posterity can inherit from these French Creoles their dogged persistency of aim, their simple tastes, their warm hearts, their happy temperament, their social virtues, then the old French *regime* will have brought a blessing to Wisconsin, and not merely a halo of historical romance."

COLLATERAL READING.

Parkman's historical series, *France and England in North America* (11 volumes), are of the utmost importance in a detailed study of the French regime.

The Jesuit Relations, which contain a vast amount of original material for the history of New France, are now being published, with English translations, by Burrows Brothers Co., Cleveland, Ohio; the matter covering Marquette's voyages appears in Vol. 59 of the series.

In the study of life in the early French towns, besides Parkman, consult Hinsdale's *Old Northwest*, pp. 21-69; Dunn's *Indiana* (American Commonwealth series), pp. 41-130; Bourinot's *Local Government in Canada* (Johns Hopkins Univ. Studies, 5th series).

Good histories of Canada are: Kingsford's, Withrow's (ed. 1885), and MacMullens's (2d ed., 1869). A good French account is Lescarbot's *Histoire de la Nouvelle France*.

IV. THE COMING OF THE ANGLO-SAXON (1761-1836).

British Domination.

Pontiac War.—Arrival of Lieutenant Gorrell at Green Bay (Oct. 1, 1761), and establishment of Fort Edward Augustus. A dreary winter on the confines of civilization. Opening of English fur trade. The Pontiac uprising. Massacre at Mackinac (June 4, 1763). Gorrell forced to retire to Montreal.

Carver Claim.—Capt. Jonathan Carver attempts to discover Northwest Passage. Arrives in Green Bay, Sept. 18, 1766. Explores Upper Mississippi, *via* Fox-Wisconsin waterway. Obtains from Indians, grant of land embracing large district in Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Revolutionary War.—The Quebec Act (1774). Wisconsin a recruiting ground for British army. Operations of Langlade and Gautier. George Rogers Clark's capture of Illinois (1778-79), and its influence on Wisconsin French and Indians. Linctot, a Prairie du Chien trader, sides with Clark. The latter's agents operate as far north as Portage. Spain, owning west of the Mississippi, declares war on English, who (May 26, 1780) raid St. Louis. French Canadians play double. English naval operations on Upper Lakes. Captain Sinclair purchases Wisconsin from Indians (1781), but his claim falls with cession of the Northwest to United States (1783).

American Domination.

Northwest Territory.—The country "beyond the River Ohio" reared by Congress into Northwest Territory (Ordinance of 1787). Life in the Northwest at close of the 18th century. English fomenting disorder among Indians. English forts on the Upper Lakes evacuated June 1,

1796. Prairie du Chien permanently settled by Giard Angé and Antaya (1781). Early settlements at Milwaukee—Morong (1779), Mirandean (1789?), Vieau (1795). Portage settled by Barth (1793). Cession of lands to government, by Sacs and Foxes (1804).

The Fur Trade.—Organization of Northwest Co. (1783-87), and American Co. (1809). Operations at La Pointe, Green Bay, and Prairie du Chien. The Astoria expedition (1809). The trade continued the chief commercial interest in Wisconsin until about 1834.

War of 1812-1815.—Tecumseh's uprising (1811) involves many Wisconsin tribes. Establishment of Fort Shelby by Americans, at Prairie du Chien, and its surrender to British (July 20, 1814), who call it Fort McKay. English retire upon arrival of news of treaty of Ghent (December 24, 1814).

Influx of Americans.—The United States now in full possession of Wisconsin. Uneasiness of French over advent of land-grabbing Americans. Judge Reaume, of Green Bay, and his queer court. Rolette, the Prairie du Chien trader. Establishment of Fort Crawford at Prairie du Chien (1816), Fort Howard, opposite Green Bay (1816), and Fort Winnebago, at Portage (1828).

Indian Wars.—The Winnebago uprising, at Prairie du Chien (1827). Romantic surrender of Red Bird and Wekau, at Portage, and the humbling of the malcontents. The Black Hawk War (1832). Battles of Wisconsin Heights (July 21), and Bad Ax (Aug. 2). The capture of Black Hawk at Wisconsin Dells. "The immediate and lasting results of the Black Hawk War were not only the humbling of the Indians of Wisconsin and Illinois, but the wide advertising of the country through which the contest had been waged." Removal to Fox River Valley of New York Indians (1830-32).

Lead Mining.—Early in the present century the lead mines of Iowa, Illinois, and Wisconsin—long known to the Indians and French—attracted the attention of Americans. Immigration set in (notably 1822-30), and towns sprang up rapidly—Galena, Dodgeville, Mineral Point, Shullsburg, etc. "The Indians could not withstand this army of occupation. The newcomers had come to stay at any hazard, and were prepared to fight like tigers for their claims. A new era had opened in Wisconsin. The days of the fur trade were numbered. The miner held the region."

COLLATERAL READING.

Upon the Quebec Act, consult Coffin's "Province of Quebec and the early American revolution," *Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin*, Economics, Political Science and History series, vol. 1, no. 3.

Hinsdale's *Old Northwest*, Roosevelt's *Winning of the West*, Dunn's *Indiana*, and Drake's *Making of the Great West*, are useful in studying

the Northwest Territory. Monographs on different phases of the subject are numerous.

Mrs. Kinzie's *Wau Bun* (New York, 1856, and Philadelphia, 1873) gives graphic pictures of life and manners at Wisconsin frontier posts, before and during the Black Hawk war.

See historical sketch of the lead mines, in *Harper's Magazine*, vol. 32, p. 681, and county histories of Green, La Fayette, and Iowa.

Note.—The certificate granted by Sir William Johnson to Ogemawnee for safely escorting Gorrell's party to Montreal (1763), is in possession of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

V. PIONEERS AND PIONEERING (1816-1860).

Preterritorial Government.—From 1787 to 1818, what is now Wisconsin, successively organized under Northwest Territory, Indiana Territory, and Illinois Territory. In 1818 attached to Michigan Territory—the district west of Lake Michigan divided into counties of Michillimackinac (seat at Mackinaw), Brown (seat at Green Bay), and Crawford (seat at Prairie du Chien). Michigan neglects the western counties. Justices Reaume and Campbell, of Green Bay and Prairie du Chien respectively, long the only civil officers west of the lake. Early financial history.

Territorial Organization.—Discontent of settlers west of the lake. Green Bay *Intelligencer* says (Dec. 11, 1833), "The laws which have been heretofore passed for the Territory [by the legislative council] may be good for the citizens of the Peninsula, but are in no respect adapted to the circumstances of the people west of Lake Michigan." "The people have enjoyed rather the name than the benefit of government." Doty's efforts for a separate Territory as early as 1824. Propositions to call it "Chippewau," "Huron," and "Wiskonsin." Wisconsin Territory created by Congress, the bill (approved April 20, 1836) taking effect July 4th. Henry Dodge, first governor.

Territorial Days.—Contest over the capital. Real estate speculation, and the boom "cities." Madison, a town on paper, chosen as a compromise. Life at the backwoods capital. Politics and politicians of the early day. The assassination of Arndt, in the council chamber. Old-time travel—French trains, saddle horses, prairie schooners, bateaux, Indian canoes, and the pioneer stage-coach. The influx of settlers from the East. Character of the colonists. Nabobs of the lead mines, fur-trade agents, pioneer farmers, the bar, the pulpit, and the counting room. The financial crisis of 1837. Early banks. The Fourierites at Ceresco. King Strang, and the Voree Mormons. Early churches and schools.

Boundary Disputes.—The “east and west line” of the Ordinance of 1787. In the division of the Northwest Territory into states, Wisconsin despoiled: by Michigan, of the Upper Peninsula; by Illinois, of a broad belt containing Chicago, Rockford, Belvidere, and Galena; by Minnesota, of the district between the St. Croix and the Mississippi, containing St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth. Details of the neighborhood dispute. Wisconsin’s futile “demands” on Congress, and her threats of secession (Dec. 13, 1843).

The State Organized.—The State, thus shorn, organized under act of Congress approved May 29, 1848. Nelson Dewey, first governor.

Political History.—Trial of Judge Hubbell (1853), “Barstow and the Balance,” and “The Forty Thieves” (1852-53). The Bashford-Barstow gubernatorial contest (1855-56). Joshua Glover, and the Fugitive Slave Act (1854). Sherman M. Booth’s vigilance committee. “Freemen, to the rescue!” Chief Justice Whiton declares the act of Congress “unconstitutional and void”—thus Wisconsin again asserts her sovereignty as a state. The Fox-Wisconsin River Improvement. Early railways. The railway scandal of 1856. Party passion, and personal journalism.

Our Indian Wards.—The red man as a gypsy, as a homesteader, and on the reservations. As many Indians in Wisconsin to-day (over 9,000), as at any time in its history.

Foreign Groups.—Wisconsin has the most varied, and relatively the largest, foreign-born population of any American State. An interesting field for the study of race amalgamation. Attempts at organized colonization—notably the Germans and the Swiss. The grouping of the Austrians, Poles, Bohemians, Belgians, Dutch, Scandinavians, Italians, Russians, French-Canadians, English, Scotch, Welsh, and Irish. The Germans gaining steadily all along the line. “New customs, new manners, and new blood are being introduced by these colonists from across seas, but they are in most cases worthy of adoption. We are slowly building up in America a composite nationality that is neither English nor continental, but partakes of all—it is to be hoped, the best of all.”

COLLATERAL READING.

On the Ceresco community, read Flower, “Fourierism in Wisconsin,” *Magazine of Western History*, vol. 5, p. 458. The Voree Mormons can best be studied by reference to a rare file of their organ, *The Voree Herald*, in the State Historical Library.

The Hubbell trial, with Ryan’s famous address to the jury, is reported in full in *Trial of Impeachment of Levi Hubbell* (Madison, 1853). Chief Justice Whiton’s state sovereignty decision in the Booth Case will be found in *Wisconsin Supreme Court Reports* (Dixon’s notes), vol. 3, pp. 13 ff. On the Rock River Canal project, consult Lapham, *Documentary History of Rock River Canal* (1840).

Consult special historical articles in Snyder and Van Vechten’s *His-*

torical Atlas of Wisconsin on Railroads, Education, Lumbering, Banking, Commerce and Manufacturing, Public Domain, Health, Mineral Resources, Flora and Fauna, Climatology, and Geology. Chamberlin, *Geology of Wisconsin* (1873-79, 4 vols.), is invaluable.

Peet, *History of Presbyterian and Congregational Churches in Wisconsin* (1851), and the same work continued by Clary (1861), is of value; so is Bennett and Lawson, *History of Methodism in Wisconsin*.

VI. WISCONSIN IN THE WAR OF SECESSION (1861-1865).

At Home.—The war cloud rising. Madison Guard tenders its services (Jan. 9, 1861). Governor Randall's message (Jan. 10): "Wisconsin is true, and her people steadfast. She will not destroy the Union nor consent that it shall be done." Precautionary measures. April 22, First Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry organized. Four regiments ready before the general government expresses a desire for them. Overloaded with worthless Southern securities, Wisconsin banks are crippled. Bank riot at Milwaukee. Randall's enviable record. Governor Harvey, and his death at Savannah. Salomon's administration. The draft riot at Port Washington and West Bend. Governor Lewis, and the close of the war. The noble work of Wisconsin women. The Sanitary Commission.

In the Field.—High standing of Wisconsin regiments. The State sends to the front one-ninth of her average population in the war period, and over half of her voters. Regimental distribution of nationalities. Private George Drake, of Milwaukee, the first Wisconsin soldier killed (Bull Run, July 2, 1861). The remarkable losses of the Seventh, Sixth, and Second regiments. Glorious career of the Iron Brigade. Wisconsin infantry prominent at Bull Run, Frederick, and Shiloh; in the Peninsular campaign (1862); in the Shenandoah Valley (1862); at Antietam—"the bloodiest day America ever knew,"—Corinth, Chaplin Hills, Prairie Grove, Fredericksburg, and Stone River; in the "mud campaign" (1863); at Vicksburg, Helena, Gettysburg, Warrenton Junction, and Carrion Crow bayou; in the Red River campaign (1864); in Sherman's march to the sea; in Grant's campaign against Richmond; at Spottsylvania, Petersburg, Hatcher's Run, at Mobile. The deeds of Wisconsin cavalry, in Missouri, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Texas, in the march to the sea, and in the capture of Davis. The artillery, sharpshooters, and scouts. Wisconsin women in the hospital service. Wisconsin soldiers in the Confederate prisons of Belle Isle, Danville, Florence, Macon, Salisbury, Libby, and Andersonville. The escape from Libby. Lee's surrender. "The cruel war is over."

Summary.—Wisconsin's war expenses, \$11,704,932.55. The death roll, 12,301, an average of 16.6 per cent of the total enlistment of 91,327. "If these statistics have a dry appearance, we must remember that each unit in the computation of disaster meant an empty chair at some Wisconsin fireside, bleeding hearts in some Wisconsin home. * * * The Union had been saved at frightful cost. Yet, despite it all, there were none to say that the price paid for national honor had been too great. * * * The great struggle had developed a nation of heroes. In this development, Wisconsin nobly shared."

COLLATERAL READING.

For details, consult *Annual Report of Adjutant General* for 1865, now a rare book; Quiner's *Military History of Wisconsin* (Chicago, 1866); Love's *Wisconsin in the War of the Rebellion* (Chicago, 1866); Bryant's "Badgers in Battle," *Wisconsin Soldiers' and Sailors' Reunion Roster* (Milwaukee, 1880).

Regimental histories have been written as follows: *Third*, Bryant (1891); *Sixth*, Dawes (1891); *Eighth*, Driggs (1861), Greene (1886), and Williams (1890); *Eleventh*, McMyler (1865); *Fifteenth*, Johnson (1869), Enander (1881), and Anderson (1895); *Twenty-first*, Holmes (1864); *Twenty-second*, Bradley (1865); *Thirty-seventh*, Eden (1865); *Thirty-eighth*, Pierce (1866). Histories of Old Abe, the war eagle of the Eighth, are by Barrett (1865 and 1876), and Flower (1885).

For the casualties of the contest, see Fox's *Regimental Losses in the American Civil War* (Albany, N. Y., 1889).

Spaulding

The State Historical Society of Wisconsin

Bulletin of Information No. 15

November, 1901

Suggestive Outlines for the Study of the History of
the Middle West, Kentucky, and Tennessee

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE
SCHOOL OF HISTORY, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

MADISON
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SUGGESTIONS FOR STUDENTS.

These outlines are prepared for the use of clubs wishing to study the history of the Middle West, and Kentucky and Tennessee: that is to say, the region designated in

The region. the census reports as the North Central States, with the addition of their immediate neighbors tributary to the Ohio River. The North Central States are made up of the old "Territory North-west of the River Ohio" (the present states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin); and the northern portion of the Louisiana Purchase, including Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas. Thus the Middle West comprises the geographical province of the lake and prairie plains, in other words the larger portion of the basin of the Great Lakes, the Ohio Valley, the upper Mississippi Valley, and the Missouri Valley. It is a region upon which the great states of central Europe,—France, Germany, Austro-Hungary, and Italy—could be laid, with a margin to spare.

The syllabus is divided into groups of topics, with special references for each sub-topic. This affords a flexible scheme of study, enabling the members of the club to choose their own field of study for each meeting and to present co-operatively the fruits of their investigation.

It will be well in undertaking a course of study such as is set forth in this syllabus, to try at first to understand the boundaries and relationships of the entire subject.

*An historical
drama of surpass-
ing interest.*

The history of the advance of the English settlement across the Appalachian Mountains, the wresting of the great central region of the continent from the French and Indians, the securing of this territory to the

new nation formed from the English colonies, the great and remarkable development of the Middle West, and the shifting of the centre of population and the balance of power from the Eastern to this central portion of the United States; all this, with its retroactive influence on the history of our own and other nations, forms a drama of historical interest not surpassed by that of any country or any other section of our own. The bounds and limits of this study both in time and space should first be well defined in the mind of each student; then the subdivisions into separate studies should be examined to fix the broad general lines of the course well in mind.

In taking up each study it will be well to do the same thing: that is, to see the extent and bearing of the entire subject before

*General sugges-
tions as to
methods.*

attempting the several topics. To do this it will sometimes be a good plan to read an elementary book on the subject. For example, take Study I on the Indians. An endeavor to know something of the distribution and divisions of the North American Indians,—such as can be found in Thwaites's *Colonies*, chap. 1, or Fiske's *Discovery of America*, vol. i, chap. 1,—will be useful in locating these different stocks before studying the several tribes and their characteristics.

The value and absolute necessity of maps in such a course of study as this, should not be forgotten. Not only will one large map of the United States be necessary; but separate maps and home-made, individual maps will be useful both to the student preparing the topic and to the club as a whole. Cheap sectional outline maps can be obtained from D. C. Heath and Co., Chicago; Atkinson & Mentzner, Chicago; and the McKinley Publishing Co., Philadelphia.

The use of illustrative material will be found desirable; pictures and photographs of men and of places, articles of dress, furniture, or ornament used by the Indians or the pioneers, or connected with historic personages, may be brought to the club meetings and utilized to brighten the topics and add interest to the subject.

In regard to the references given, it will soon be noticed that they are of unequal value; the judgment of each student must be relied upon in their use. No attempt has been made to confine the references to the books in the selected list, as it is thought that the standard works cited, and the files of magazines referred to, can be found wherever the syllabus is used. It is hoped that the interest aroused in these studies may lead the club to make co-operative purchases of books mentioned in the syllabus, but not included in the selected list. For example, every community in the Middle West ought to have a full set of Parkman's works; it would probably be easy for the club to contribute the set to the local library.

Studies XI and XIII belong in such large measure to the history of the whole country that a preliminary outline study can be made from any standard history of the United States.

In subjects where so large a treatment is needed as that demanded by Studies XII and XV, the references are merely suggestive,—by no means exhaustive or complete,—and much more may doubtless be added from the resources at the command of the student. Several sessions ought to be spent on each of these studies, and personal experiences and reminiscences will be found delightful and stimulating.

Throughout the entire course the effort to "put yourself in his place" will light up and vivify the whole subject, and enable the student to appreciate the hardships and intrepid courage of such men as Daniel Boone and George Rogers Clark; to understand the pioneer's antipathy to the Indian; to appreciate the differences in French and English policies and mode of life.

Some detailed suggestions for the conduct of a club meeting may be helpful. Suppose the subject for the study is that

designated as No. IV — "The French and English struggle for the Mississippi Valley."

Detailed suggestions. After the leader has possessed himself of the outlines of the subject, he will arrange the topics to be given to the different members of the club. Each of the topics may be subdivided and enlarged upon. In topic 1, the English grants

of territory to Virginia, Massachusetts, New York, etc., can be shown (with accompanying map) by one person; the expedition of Céleron with his buried plates may be the subject for another paper; and attention should be called to the French neglect of the Ohio Valley, while their efforts were extended to the West. For topic 2, several subdivisions will be useful: The Virginia and Pennsylvania traders among the Indians; land speculation in the colonies, and the founding of the Ohio Company; the life and work of a frontier surveyor, as illustrated by the youth of Washington; the French preparations to defend the Ohio Valley by a chain of posts; Washington's first mission to the French; the guide and scout, Christopher Gist; Washington's second expedition, and the capture of Fort Necessity. This will probably exhaust the time for one meeting of the club, and make the students interested in the details of the French and Indian War to be given the next time. Here the leader should be cautious not to permit interest in the general subject to divert the attention of the club from the special field of the club's study. He should confine the study of topic 3 to the war in the West, possibly giving himself a mere outline of the events in Canada and the English colonies that led the way to the Treaty of Paris. In these ways both the flexibility and the limits of the method and the course may be realized, and adapted to the local needs of the club and the students.

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Grinnell—Blackfoot Lodge Tales.

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Monroe—At War with Pontiac.

Parker—Seats of the Mighty.

Study VII—

Simms—Partisan. (Battle of King's Mountain.)

Thompson—Alice of Old Vincennes. (George Rogers Clark's expedition.)

Studies IX and X—

Allen—Choir Invisible. (Early life in Kentucky.)

Allen—Kentucky Cardinal. (Early life in Kentucky.)

Craddock (Miss Murfree)—Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains.
(Life in the Cumberland Mountains.)

Hale—East and West. (Early Ohio life.)

Study XI—

Hale—Man without a Country.

Hale—Philip Nolan's Friends. (The Southwest at the time of the Louisiana Purchase, and Burr's Conspiracy.)

Altsheler—Herald of the West. (War of 1812 in the Northwest.)

Study XII—

Howells—A Boy's Town. (Early life in Ohio.)

Eggleston—Circuit Rider. (Early life in Indiana.)

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Study XIV—

Cable—Doctor Sevier. (Chapters dealing with Civil War.)

Churchill—The Crisis.

Study XV—

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Fox—The Kentuckians. (Modern.)

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Fiske—Old Virginia and her Neighbors, ii, chap. 17.

Fiske—Dutch and Quaker Colonies, ii, pp. 349-356.

Hosmer—Short History of the Mississippi Valley, chap. 3.

Bitteringer—Germans in America, chaps. 12, 15 and 21.

Winsor—Mississippi Basin, pp. 177-182.

Study IV. French and English Struggle for Mississippi Valley.

1. The rival claims.

Winsor—Mississippi Basin, chap. 15.

Hinsdale—Old Northwest, chap. 5.

Moore—Northwest Under Three Flags, chap. 3.

2. The English traders on the Ohio. The Ohio Company.

Washington's mission, and the opening of the war.

Parkman—Montcalm and Wolfe, chap. 5.

Winsor—Mississippi Basin, chap. 14.

Hinsdale—Old Northwest, chap. 5.

Wilson—George Washington, in *Harper's*, March, 1896.

Drake—Making of the Ohio Valley States, pp. 39-53.

Lodge—Washington, chap. 3.

Hosmer—Short History of the Mississippi Valley, chap. 3.

3. The Middle West in the French and Indian War. Terms of the peace of Paris.

Winsor—Mississippi Basin, chaps. 17-19, 21.

Parkman—Montcalm and Wolfe, chaps. 7, 10, 22, and 31.

Moore—Northwest Under Three Flags, chap. 3.

Hinsdale—Old Northwest, chap. 5.

4. Pontiac's conspiracy.

Parkman—Pontiac's Conspiracy.

Winsor—Mississippi Basin, chap. 22.

Drake—Making of the Ohio Valley States, pp. 80-90.

Moore—Northwest under Three Flags, chap. 4.

Catherwood—Heroes of the Middle West, chap. 6.

Study V. Passage of the Alleghanies by Frontiersmen.

1. The grievances of the backwoodsmen. The Regulators.

Bassett—Regulators of North Carolina, in *American Historical Association Report* for 1894, pp. 144-159, 202-205, 208.

Schaper—Sectionalism and Representation in South Carolina, in *American Historical Association Report*, 1900, pp. 277, 317, 334.

Lincoln—Revolutionary Movement in Pennsylvania, in *Pubs. of Univ. of Penna.*, chaps. 2 and 4.

2. Exploration of Kentucky: Boone and the "Long Hunters."

Roosevelt—*Winning of the West*, i, chap. 6.

Winsor—*Westward Movement*, chap. 4.

Shaler—*Kentucky*, chap. 6.

Hosmer—*Short History of the Mississippi Valley*, chap. 3.

3. Occupation of Western Virginia and Eastern Tennessee:
Life in a "station."

Roosevelt—*Winning of the West*, i, chap. 7.

Phelan—*Tennessee*, chaps. 2 and 3.

Hosmer—*Short History of the Mississippi Valley*, chap. 3.

4. Lord Dunmore's War.

Roosevelt—*Winning of the West*, i, chaps. 8 and 9.

Winsor—*Westward Movement*, chap. 5.

Moore—*Northwest under Three Flags*, pp. 188-194.

Thwaites—*Afloat on the Ohio*, chap. 11.

5. Transylvania.

Alden—*New Governments West of the Alleghanies*.

Turner—*Western State-making in the Revolutionary Era*, in *American Historical Review*, i.

Roosevelt—*Winning of the West*, i, chap. 10.

Shaler—*Kentucky*, chap. 7.

Study VI. England's Western Policy.

NOTE.—If the Club is pressed for time, this Study may be compressed into one topic, as a preliminary to Study VII; or, selections from Moore's *Northwest under Three Flags*, or Winsor's *Westward Movement* may be used as an introduction to the Study of the West in the Revolution.

1. The Albany Plan.

Winsor—Mississippi Basin, chap. 16.

"Franklin's Plan of Union," in *Old South Leaflet*, No. 9.

Drake—Making of Ohio Valley States, pp. 54–58.

Moore—Northwest under Three Flags, chap. 3.

2. The Proclamation of 1763. Plans for new colonies (1754–74). Vandalia.

Alden—New Governments West of the Alleghanies.

Winsor—Westward Movement, chap. 1.

Hinsdale—Old Northwest, chap. 8, pp. 120–125.

Moore—Northwest under Three Flags, chap. 6.

Turner—Western State-making in the Revolutionary Era, in
American Historical Review, i.

3. The Quebec Act.

Winsor—Westward Movement, chap. 5.

Hinsdale—Old Northwest, chap. 8, pp. 141–146.

Moore—Northwest under Three Flags, chap. 6.

Study VII. The West in the Revolution.

1. British and American Indian policy at the beginning of the war.

Winsor—Westward Movement, pp. 111–115.

Winsor—Narrative and Critical History of America, vi,
chap. 8.

Roosevelt—Winning of the West, i, chap. 11; ii, chap. 1.

Lodge—Story of the Revolution, in *Scribner's*, July, 1898.

Hosmer—Short History of Mississippi Valley, chap. 4.

2. The fight of the Tennessee Valley settlers against the Cherokees.

Roosevelt—Winning of the West, i, chap. 11.

Phelan—Tennessee, chap. 4.

3. Kentucky's struggle against the Northwestern Indians.

Roosevelt—Winning of the West, ii, chap. 1.

Shaler—Kentucky, pp. 75-79.

Winsor—Westward Movement, pp. 111-115.

Hosmer—Short History of Mississippi Valley, chap. 4.

4. George Rogers Clark's expedition, and the war in the Northwest.

Roosevelt—Winning of the West, ii, chaps. 2-6.

Winsor—Westward Movement, chap. 8.

Moore—Northwest under Three Flags, chaps. 6 and 7.

Lodge—Story of the Revolution, in *Scribner's*, July, 1898.

Fiske—American Revolution, chap. 11.

Thwaites—George Rogers Clark (lecture).

Wisconsin Historical Collections, vii, xi, xii.

Hinsdale—Old Northwest, chap. 9.

Hosmer—Short History of Mississippi Valley, chap. 4.

5. Battle of King's Mountain.

Roosevelt—Winning of the West, ii, chap. 9.

Winsor—Westward Movement, pp. 178-181.

Fiske—American Revolution, ii, pp. 246-249.

6. The Spanish expedition against St. Joseph.

Moore—Northwest under Three Flags, pp. 257-260.

Winsor—Westward Movement, pp. 188, 189.

7. The French and Spanish policy toward the West during the Revolution. The West in the treaty of peace.

Moore—Northwest under Three Flags, pp. 279-292.

Winsor—Narrative and Critical History of America, vii, chaps. 1 and 2.

Winsor—Westward Movement, pp. 158-165, 181-185, 200-224.

Hinsdale—Old Northwest, chap. 10.

Study VIII. Plans of Government for the Middle West.

NOTE.—If the Club is pressed for time, or desires to spend more time on the study of the actual settlements rather than on political plans, this study may be omitted, and a brief account of the Ordinance of 1787 (such as is found in Moore's *Northwest under Three Flags*, or King's *Ohio*) may be used as an introduction to Study IX.

1. During the Revolutionary war: proposals of the frontiersmen; proposals of the soldiers; actions of Congress; and state land cessions to 1784.

Turner—Western State Making, in *American Historical Review*, i.

Alden—New Governments West of the Alleghanies.

Hinsdale—Old Northwest, chaps. 12 and 13.

Winsor—Westward Movement, pp. 166-170, 185-187, 198-200, 205-208, 245-248.

Moore—Northwest under Three Flags, pp. 315-322.

Barrett—Evolution of the Ordinance of 1787.

2. The making of the Ordinances of 1784 and 1787.

Barrett—Evolution of the Ordinance of 1787.

Moore—Northwest under Three Flags, pp. 332-333.

Winsor—Westward Movement, pp. 257-270, 280-290.

Hinsdale—Old Northwest, chaps. 14 and 15.

King—Ohio, chap. 7.

Hosmer—Short History of the Mississippi Valley, chap. 5.

3. The West in the Constitutional Convention.

Hinsdale—Old Northwest, chap. 14, and p. 269.

Madison—Journal. (Consult index under the captions of "New States," "Admission," "Representation," and "West.")

Study IX. Beginnings of Settlement in the Old Northwest.

1. The Ohio Company of Associates.

Moore—Northwest under Three Flags, chap. 9.

Hinsdale—Old Northwest, chap. 16, pp. 270, 274.

Winsor—Westward Movement, chap. 14.

Roosevelt—Winning of the West, iii, chap. 6.

Drake—Making of Ohio Valley States, pp. 145-152.

Sparks—Expansion of the American People, chap. 10.

2. The Settlement of Marietta.

Hinsdale—Old Northwest, chap. 16, pp. 274-8.

Winsor—Westward Movement, chap. 14.

Moore—Northwest under Three Flags, chap. 9.

Roosevelt—Winning of the West, iii, chap. 6.

Drake—Making of Ohio Valley States, pp. 153-161.

King—Ohio, chap. 8.

3. The Symmes Purchase, and beginnings of Cincinnati.

Hinsdale—Old Northwest, pp. 278-80.

Winsor—Westward Movement, pp. 214-216.

Drake—Making of Ohio Valley States, pp. 161-8.

Sparks—Expansion of the American People, p. 125.

King—Ohio, chap. 8.

4. The Western Reserve: Cleveland.

Hinsdale—Old Northwest, ch. 19.

Winsor—Westward Movement, pp. 500-504.

Sparks—Expansion of the American People, pp. 127-8.

King—Ohio, p. 226.

Thwing—Ohio, in *Harper's*, July, 1896.

5. The Virginia Bounty Lands: Chillicothe.

Hinsdale—Old Northwest, pp. 280-3.

Sparks—Expansion of the American People, pp. 125-126.

King—Ohio, chap. 8.

6. The Indian Wars and the Treaty of Greenville, 1795.
Winsor—Westward Movement, chaps. 19, 20, and 23.
Moore—Northwest under Three Flags, chap. 10.
Roosevelt—Winning of the West, iii, chap. 7; iv, chaps. 1 and 2.
Drake—Making of Ohio Valley States, pp. 172-189.
Hosmer—Short History of the Mississippi Valley, chap. 5.
King—Ohio, chap. 9.
7. The British posts in the Northwest: Jay's mission.
Moore—Northwest under Three Flags, chap. 10.
Winsor—Westward Movement, chap. 21.
Roosevelt—Winning of the West, iv, chap. 4.

Study X. Kentucky and Tennessee to 1795.

1. Economic and social life of the settlers of Kentucky and Tennessee. The importance of the navigation of the Mississippi.
Roosevelt—Winning of West, i, chap. 12; iii, chaps. 1 and 3.
Winsor—Westward Movement, chaps. 15 and 18.
Phelan—Tennessee, chaps. 18 and 19.
Hosmer—Short History of Mississippi Valley, chap. 5.
2. Struggle of Kentucky for statehood, and the intrigues of Spain.
Winsor—Westward Movement, chaps. 15, 16, and 23.
Roosevelt—Winning of the West, iii, chap. 5.
Shaler—Kentucky, chap. 8.
3. Genet's attempt to seize Louisiana with the aid of Kentucky frontiersmen.
Turner—Origin of Genet's projected attack upon Louisiana and the Floridas in *American Historical Review*, July, 1898; and the references there given.
American Historical Association Report for 1896.
4. Pinckney's Treaty; Spain's concession of the freedom of the navigation of the Mississippi.
Winsor—Westward Movement, chap. 24.
Roosevelt—Winning of the West, iv, chap. 4.

Study XI. The Louisiana Purchase.

1. The diplomatic antecedents. Napoleon's policy. The treaty.
Roosevelt—Winning of the West, iv, chap. 6.
Adams, H.—History of United States, i, chaps. 14, 15, and 17; ii, chaps. 1 and 2.
McMaster—History of People of United States, ii, chap. 13.
Drake—Making of the Great West, pp. 171-175.
Hosmer—Short History of Mississippi Valley, chap. 6.
2. Effects of the Louisiana Purchase.
Adams, H.—History of United States, ii, chaps. 4 and 6.
McMaster—History of People of United States, iii, chap. 14.
Harvey—Louisiana Purchase in relation to world expansion, in *Atlantic*, October, 1898.
American Historical Association *Report*, 1897, p. 151.
Hosmer—Mississippi Valley organized, in *Atlantic*, Nov., 1901.
3. The Lewis and Clark expedition.
Roosevelt—Winning of the West, iv, chap. 7.
American Historical Review, July, 1898, iii, p. 672.
McMaster—History of the People of the United States, ii, chap. 13.
Drake—Making of the Great West, pp. 184-191.
Hosmer—Short History of Mississippi Valley, chap. 6.
4. Burr's conspiracy.
Adams, H.—History of United States, iii, chaps. 10-14.
McMaster—History of People of United States, iii, chap. 15.
Roosevelt—Winning of the West, iv, chap. 6.
Hosmer—Short History of Mississippi Valley, chap. 7.

Study XII. Settlement of the Middle West, to 1850.**1. Log cabin life. Pioneer traits.**

Howells—Life in Ohio, 1813–1840.

Tarbell—Life of Lincoln, chaps. 2 and 4; also in *McClure's*,
Dec., 1895, and Feb., 1896.

Mather—Making of Illinois, chaps. 11 and 14.

Sabin—Making of Iowa, chaps. 20 and 21.

Thwaites—Stories of Badger State, p. 171.

Cooley—Michigan, chap. 12.

Pond—Recollections of the West in the Forties, in *Century*,
Oct., 1899.

Hosmer—Short History of Mississippi Valley, chap. 7.

2. The fur trade of the Middle West.

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Turner—Character and influence of the Indian trade in Wisconsin.

Neville and Martin—Historic Green Bay, chaps. 5 and 7.

Hubbard—Memorials of a Half-century, pp. 107–154.

Flandrau—History of Minnesota, p. 75 ff.

Forsyth—Story of the Soldier, chap. 7.

Sabin—Making of Iowa, chap. 16.

Kinzie—Waubun.

3. The War of 1812 in the Middle West.

King—Ohio, chap. 12.

Drake—Making of Ohio Valley States, pp. 209–227.

Mather—Making of Illinois, chap. 13.

Cooley—Michigan, chap. 9.

Thwaites—Story of Wisconsin, chap. 6.

Shaler—Kentucky, chap. 12.

McLaughlin—Lewis Cass, chap. 3.

Adams, H.—History of United States, vi, chaps. 4 and 5; vii,
chaps. 4 and 6.

Wisconsin Historical Collections, xi, p. 254; xii, xiii, 1 ff.

4. Settlement in the Middle West, to 1830.

- Census Reports for 1880, 1890, or 1900—population maps.
Drake—Making of Ohio Valley States, pp. 229-253.
Hinsdale—Old Northwest, chap. 20.
King—Ohio, chaps. 12 and 13.
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Carr—Missouri, chap. 6.
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McMaster—History of People of United States, iii, chap. 22;
iv, chap. 33.
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5. Territorial and state organization in the Middle West, to 1830.

- Drake—Making of Ohio Valley States, pp. 239, 246.
King—Ohio, chap. 10.
Dunn—Indiana, chap. 9.
Mather—Making of Illinois, chap. 15.
Cooley—Michigan, chaps. 8 and 41.
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6. Internal improvements. Wildcat banking, and the crisis of 1837.

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Cooley—Michigan, chaps. 13 and 14.
Shaler—Kentucky, chap. 13.
Phelan—Tennessee, chaps. 26 and 27.
Thwaites—Story of Wisconsin, chap. 8.

7. Settlement of the New York, New England, and German elements in the Middle West, 1830 to 1855.

Drake—Making of Ohio Valley States, pp. 229-253.

Hinsdale—Old Northwest, chaps. 19 and 20.

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Study XIII. Slavery Struggle in the Middle West.

1. The Southern element in the Middle West: Slavery questions in Indiana and Illinois.

Hinsdale—Old Northwest, chap. 18.

Dunn—Indiana, chap. 11.

Mather—Making of Illinois, chap. 16.

2. The Missouri Compromise.

- McMaster—History of People of United States, iv, chap. 39.
 Schurz—Henry Clay, chap. 8.
 Carr—Missouri, chap. 7.
 Burgess—Middle Period, chap. 4.
 Drake—Making of Great West, pp. 223-227.
 Hosmer—Short History of Mississippi Valley, chap. 8.

3. Liberty and Free Soil Parties.

- Hart—Salmon P. Chase, chaps. 3 and 4.
 Morse—Abraham Lincoln, i, chap. 4.
 McLaughlin—Lewis Cass, chap. 8.
 Smith—Liberty and Free Soil Parties in the Northwest.

4. Squatter sovereignty and the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

- McLaughlin—Lewis Cass, chaps. 8 and 10.
 Morse—Abraham Lincoln, chap. 4.
 Hart—Salmon P. Chase, chap. 5.
 Rhodes—History of United States since 1850, i, chap. 5.
 Burgess—Middle Period, chap. 19.
 Hosmer—Short History of Mississippi Valley, chap. 8.

5. The Lincoln-Douglas debates, and the Republican Party.

- Morse—Abraham Lincoln, i, chap. 5.
 Tarbell—Abraham Lincoln, i, chap. 18; also in *McClure's*, 1898.
 Rhodes—History of United States, i, chaps. 7 and 10.
 Hart—Salmon P. Chase, chap. 6.
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6. The Kansas-Nebraska conflict.

- Rhodes—History of United States, ii, chaps. 7, 8, and 9.
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 Carr—Missouri, chap. 13.
 Sparks—Expansion of the American People, chap. 29.
 Spring—Kansas.
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Study XIV. The Middle West in the War of Secession.

1. Operations in the border states: Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee.

Shaler—Kentucky, chaps. 15 and 16.

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2. Opening of the Mississippi.

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3. The March to the Sea.

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Carr—Missouri, chap. 16.

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Study XV. The Middle West, 1860-1900.

1. Homestead Act. Prairie pioneering.

Sanborn—Some Political Aspects of Homestead Legislation,
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Flandrau—Minnesota, pp. 91-100.

Bigelow—Young Man, Go West, in *Harper's*, Apr., 1881.Burroughs—Notes from the Prairie, in *Century*, Sept., 1886.Catherwood—Career of a Prairie Farmer, in *Lippincott*,
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Garland—Main Travelled Roads.

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2. The Union Pacific and the Indian Wars.

Forsyth—Story of the Soldier, chaps. 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, and 15.

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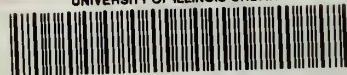
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